

THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA :: THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. VII.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, JULY 16th, 1928

No. 18

The Annual U.F.A. Conference on Federal Affairs

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Co-operation in Southern Alberta

By NORMAN PRIESTLEY

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The Annual Congress of the Co-operative Union

By GEORGE KEEN

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A Visit to the Canadian Archives

By H. ZELLA SPENCER

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Official News from the Alberta Wheat Pool

Problems of Management



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CIRCULATION

Average Net paid circulation, six months ending June 15th, 1928.....47,049

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

H. E. G. H. SCHOLEFIELD, J. JESSE STRANG

THE U.F.A.

Published on the 1st and 15th of each month by

THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

Lougheed Building

CALGARY - ALBERTA

Official Organ of

THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL

THE ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

THE ALBERTA DAIRY POOL

THE ALBERTA EGG AND POULTRY POOL

Editor

W. NORMAN SMITH

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EDITORIAL

THE CALGARY CONFERENCE

The Annual U.F.A. Conference on Federal affairs has become an institution of great value to the Association. It affords a much needed opportunity for the elected officers of the organization and the general membership to obtain direct information upon sessional history which is not obtainable otherwise, and it brings our representatives in Parliament into contact with the affairs of the Association as a whole in a very direct way. The importance of Federal affairs is at times liable to be overlooked because Ottawa seems remote. The reports presented by the Federal members at the Conference this month revealed the very close and vital connection between the debates in the House of Commons and the work of the committees, and the problems of every Alberta farm home.

* * *

RAIN AND ROADS

A short time ago, representatives of important bodies in Alberta interested in the development of our roads commended the road policy which is being carried out

by the Alberta Government in terms of very high praise. They understood the nature of the problem and realized then as they must realize today that until Alberta becomes an exceedingly wealthy Province, there will be no final solution, and perhaps not then. Road construction and road improvement cannot be completed overnight, and long continued wet weather, invaluable to the crops, inevitably brings difficulties in a young Province where the use of the automobile is increasing as rapidly as it is in Alberta. Outlays on road construction must be paid for, and paid for out of the taxes, and though Alberta's revenue from her grain crops has been heavy of late, no one can give a guarantee against the return of bad seasons. The problem, both for the Government and the municipalities, is pressing, but nothing is to be gained and a great deal may be lost through hysterical press appeals.

* * *

HOW POWER INTERESTS INFLUENCE PUBLIC OPINION

What would be the effect upon Alberta's public life of the establishment in this Province of powerfully entrenched corporate interests in control of our power resources?

In every part of the world where such interests, as opposed to public interests, are in control, they exercise a great and strongly anti-social influence, rewarding their friends and punishing their enemies. Their political influence is largely exercised in the United States through the public press, the radio, and more directly, through the lobbies of legislatures.

Of the policy which the power interests are pursuing in the United States, George L. Knapp, Washington correspondent, gives the following account in a letter from the capital of the republic:

Washington, D.C.—In the South and Southwest, as well as in other parts of the country, the Power Trust has a corps of organized propagandists to corrupt newspapers, seduce college professors, "doctor" textbooks, invade high schools and spread "informative bunk" over the radio.

These facts were brought out in the public utilities investigation of the Federal Trade Commission. One of the many letters put into the record was addressed to W. C. Grant, head of the power propaganda machine in Texas, and reads:

"If you have any informative bunk regarding public utilities that would be of value to radio listeners, please shoot me a copy.

(Signed) "JEAN FINLEY,
"Director Radio Station WFAA."

Mr. Grant answered that his office was full of utility information, and that he was sure he could please a radio audience.

Wrote Stories and Editorials

This Grant, whose official title is "director of the Texas Public Service Information Bureau," was the first witness of the week. He is a former Associated Press man, who kept a

(Continued on page 38)

NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of U.F.A. Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

Acadia U.F.A. Federal Convention Aug. 8th

All Locals Urged to Hold Special Meetings to Arrange Full Representation

To Officers and Members of all U.F.A., U.F.W.A. and Junior Locals in the Federal Constituency of Acadia:

The Annual Convention of the Acadia U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association will be held in the Memorial Hall, Hanna, on Wednesday, August 8th, 1928, commencing at 1 p.m. sharp. This convention is being held in conjunction with the U.F.W.A. conference, which will be held in the morning at the same place.

The business to come before the convention will be the report of the secretary and the financial statement; election of officers for the ensuing year; and the hearing of a report by Robert Gardiner, M.P., on the last session of the Federal Parliament; and the consideration of any resolutions coming from the Locals.

We hope to hear an address by E. J. Garland, M.P., at the evening meeting.

I would appeal to all the secretaries to make an effort to have a special meeting, so that all the Locals will be represented. The dues to this Association are 50 cents per member. Please see that your Local is in good standing in the Association, and note that you are entitled to one delegate for every ten members or major fraction thereof, paid up in the Association. Please try to have as many visitors as possible come from your district, in addition to all the delegates you are entitled to.

Trusting we shall have a successful convention,

Yours fraternally,

J. K. SUTHERLAND,

Hanna, Alta.

Secretary.

WILLOW GOING STRONG

"Willow U.F.A. Local is still going strong," states a report from R. Wirth, secretary, "with a membership of 22. We are holding a picnic and dance on July 14th."

VEGREVILLE CONSTITUENCY DUES

According to notices sent out by W. F. Shaw, secretary-treasurer of the Vegreville U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association, the dues for the association are reduced to fifty cents per member.

JOINT PICNIC JULY 25th

Owing to the Goose Creek Fair being held on August 8th, the Valley Spring U.F.A. and the Valley U.F.W.A. joint picnic will be held on Wednesday, July 25th, at Pendleton's Lake.—J. A. Waite, secretary.

GOOD MEETING AT BROOKS

S. J. Ewing, supervisor of Weed Inspectors, gave an address on weed eradication at a well attended meeting of Brooks U.F.A. Local recently; Mr. Laurie, Weed Inspector, and R. R. Baird, of the C.P.R. demonstration department, also spoke briefly, the latter complimenting the weed commission on having such men as Mr. Ewing in their employ. Co-operative

RED DEER U.F.A. CONVENTION AT OLDS, AUG. 3rd

To all U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals in Red Deer Federal Constituency Association:

The Annual Convention of the Red Deer U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association will be held at Olds, on August 3rd, commencing at 2 p.m.

The basis of representation will be one delegate for every ten members or major portion thereof.

A. Speakman, M.P., and R. Gardiner, M.P., will be the speakers.

R. PYE,
President.

Penhold, Alta.

livestock marketing was discussed at some length, and it was decided to arrange a mass meeting early in August, and to invite A. B. Claypool, secretary of the Livestock Pool, to give an address.

Other business included the appointment of a committee to meet delegates from other Locals and discuss the formation of a district association; a resolution protesting against the annual round up of farmers' horses and asking that the Brooks district be declared a closed area; and the appointment of T. Cotton a committee of one to canvass farmers present for signatures to the Second Series Wheat Pool Contract, following which 700 acres were signed up.

Sedgewick Convention at Viking July 25th

To Secretaries of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. of Sedgewick Provincial Constituency Association:

The Eighth Annual Convention of the above Constituency Association will be held at Viking on July 25th, 1928, at 1 o'clock. Speakers for the afternoon session will be A. G. Andrews, M.L.A., J. E. Brown, U.F.A. Director and Mrs. R. Price, U.F.W.A. Director, and Ben S. Plumer, Wheat Pool Director. There will be a public meeting in the evening at 7:30: speakers, Hon. J. E. Brownlee and W. T. Lucas, M.P.

This notice is being sent early in order that you may have time to build up your U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. membership and send in your Provincial Constituency dues to the Secretary-Treasurer.

F. GRANDAGE.

Lougheed, Alta.

Sec.-Treas.

NORTHERN HOMESTEAD ENTRIES

The unprecedented demand for homestead lands in the northern part of the Province is showing no signs of slackening, according to the records of the Dominion Lands offices at Grande Prairie and Peace River. At the former point 289 entries are reported during the month of June, making a total of 732 for the three months' period ending June 30, and at Peace River 400 entries in June have made up a total of 1040 in the three months. North-bound trains from Edmonton are still carrying their full quota of prospective settlers, the majority of whom are either filing on homesteads or purchasing farm lands in the north.

Minister Warns re Hog Cholera

States Imported Chester Whites May Act as Carriers

At the summer meeting of the U.F.A. Central Board on July 4th, a resolution was adopted urging the Department of Agriculture at Edmonton to do their utmost to caution the farmers in regard to the outbreak of disease among hogs, and to urge the farmers to take steps to prevent the spread of the disease by the carrying of contagion.

The matter was dealt with by Hon. George Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture, in a radio address on July 6th. In the course of this address the Minister reiterated the warning against the purchase of Chester White hogs, and declared that the "splendid position which Alberta has achieved on the British market" by the production of bacon type hogs, would be seriously jeopardized by the introduction of large numbers of the lard type, "such as the Chester Whites." In conclusion he dealt with the outbreak of hog cholera, as follows:

The Outbreak of Cholera

"A recent unfortunate occurrence has been the outbreak of hog cholera in a number of sections of the Province, and I feel that the position of the Alberta Department of Agriculture in this connection should be made clear. The administration of the Health of Animals Act, as you know, is carried on from Ottawa, and at the first appearance of disease on a number of farms in Southern Alberta, the nature of the outbreak has at once investigated by Dr. J. O. Hargrave of the Dominion Veterinary Service at Medicine Hat. In reply to an inquiry sent by this Department, Dr. Hargrave replied as follows:

"Hog cholera has been diagnosed on certain premises, possibly also associated with swine plague."

"Prompt action was immediately taken by the officials of the Federal Health of Animals branch. A number of farms where the disease was evident or suspected were placed under strict quarantine and in several cases whole herds of swine were slaughtered to prevent further spread of the infection. Considerable inconvenience was also caused to shippers by the quarantine imposed on the Calgary Stockyards, a measure made necessary by the danger of spreading the disease by shipments of hogs."

May Act as Carriers

"While it is impossible, of course, to definitely trace the introduction of this disease to the importations of Chester White hogs into the Province, the fact remains that on a number of farms this imported stock has been the first to show symptoms of cholera. It may be pointed out that although these animals may have been inoculated against cholera in the United States and inspection at the point of entry has not shown the presence of the disease, they still may act as carriers

and thus infect other hogs with which they have come in contact.

"When this company entered the Province early last spring, it was granted a charter under the Foreign Companies Act entitling it to carry on business. It should be emphasized that the Provincial Secretary's Department have no option under the Act but to issue this charter.

"Reports have reached the Department of Agriculture within the past day or two that salesmen of this company are still operating in the Leduc district and I am taking this further opportunity of advising any of our farmers in that locality to have nothing to do with this scheme. In view of the objections to this breed of hogs to which I have drawn your attention, and the costly experience of American farmers with this sort of enterprise, you will realize that the Department of Agriculture is acting in the best interest of the industry in taking every possible step to curb the activities of this firm."

Gathering at Clear Lake Celebrate U.F.A. Sunday

Well-known Speakers Address Successful Meeting

Despite the fact that the roads were bad owing to the heavy rains, a splendid crowd gathered at the celebration of U.F.A. Sunday held at Clear Lake, in the Acadia Federal Constituency, on June 24th. Had the roads been good, the number would have been multiplied several times over.

After the crowd had had their picnic lunches, they were called into the hall, and it was found that the seating capacity was taxed to the limit. The community singing was led by Dr. Argue and S. Robinson, who very kindly came out from Hanna for the purpose.

The first speaker introduced was Mrs. Banner, U.F.W.A. Director for Acadia, who very briefly welcomed the visitors; after which the following speakers and workers in the U.F.A. spoke briefly: Paul Bilwiller, member of the Alberta Government Equalization Board; Ben Plumer, director Alberta Wheat Pool; G. A. Forster, M.L.A.; N. J. MacCrimmon; Mrs. E. J. Garland, and Rev. Mr. Scallion, who gave a brief but eloquent address stressing the various phases of our movement.

The principal speaker of the afternoon was William Irvine, M.P., who took for his subject "The Religious Aspect of the U.F.A." Mr. Irvine was at his best; he held his large audience in rapt attention until the last word. Many people who had travelled many miles expressed themselves to the effect that the meeting was well worth while to hear Mr. Irvine alone.

It was pointed out that the idea of the meeting had originated with Mrs. Banner and Mrs. J. K. Sutherland, and it was thought that as it had proved so successful it should be made an annual affair. A resolution to this effect carried unanimously.

J. K. Sutherland, U.F.A. director for the constituency, presided.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT

"Banking, finance, the importation of raw materials—these are the endocrine glands of a modern society. Who controls these may control all else."—H. N. Brailsford.

E. & W. Edmonton to Hold Basket Picnic

Annual Event Will Take Place on University Grounds, July 25th

All farmers and farm women are invited to attend the annual U.F.A. Basket Picnic under the auspices of the East and West Edmonton U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association, to be held on the grounds of the University of Alberta on Wednesday, July 25th. The picnic will commence at 11 a.m. Those attending will please bring their own lunches; the University will provide tea and coffee.

Members of the Provincial Cabinet and representatives of the rural Provincial constituencies in the district have been invited to attend, and at 1 o'clock Premier Brownlee will speak. There will be a full program of an educational character and of entertainment, and a number of well-known speakers will deliver addresses during the afternoon and evening. Dean Howes' address will be given at the evening session.

It is hoped that all farm people of the districts surrounding Edmonton and visitors from further points who may find it possible to do so, will arrange to be present and to participate in the day's events.

GLEN STORIE,
U.F.A. Director.

Mrs. S. J. BENTLEY,
U.F.W.A. Director.

BAR HARBOR BACHELORS' PICNIC

A bachelors' picnic was held at Bar Harbor on Thursday, June 14th. This is an annual event in our Local and is scheduled as an open air affair, but owing to rain and cloudy skies we adjourned to the house of one of the bachelors, Kris K. Nielsen, which is close by.

The usual meetings of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. were held first and later a joint meeting for the purpose of arranging details of the Bar Harbor picnic (which is referred to elsewhere).

After the meeting, lunch was served by the bachelors (with Joe Beaulieu as

chief of staff). Nearly all the school children were included at this special meeting, as the bachelors always have a special item on the bill of fare; viz., ice cream, and after doing justice to the hot dogs and coffee, orange crush, etc., the ice cream was brought on, three gallons of it. Norman Christie was delegated to dish it out and although the ice cream was well frozen, the above-mentioned party became thoroughly warmed up in his efforts to satisfy that bunch of kiddies from Vimy Ridge school. Of course, the members of the Local had their fair share of everything and altogether the picnic was a great success.

Mrs. Ernie Chinn, in moving a vote of thanks to the bachelors, ended with these words, "And I hope they never get married," which, of course, speaks volumes for this annual event.

Resolutions Adopted by Wetaskiwin Convention

Ask Free Medical and Hospital Treatment For Ex-Soldiers

At the Wetaskiwin U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association, of which a report was published in our last issue, officers for the coming year were elected as follows, according to the official record received from Mrs. E. E. Sparks, Secretary.

President, Henry Young, Millet; vice-presidents, Mrs. E. E. Sparks, Brightview, J. E. Cook, Conjurong Creek; directors, Leduc, Mrs. Allen, Clover Bar; Mr. Falconer, Leduc; Wetaskiwin, E. R. Rasmuson, Wetaskiwin; Ponoka, Mrs. Howard Russell, Ponoka; Lacombe, L. G. Snow, Bentley.

The convention expressed itself as "in favor of increase in the indemnity paid to Federal Members," after defeating a resolution "opposing any increase in the indemnity paid to Federal Members," and an amendment suggesting a sliding scale to reimburse the Western members was also lost.

The following resolutions were also carried:

Delegate to Annual Convention

Whereas, the Federal Constituency Associations are entrusted with large numbers of resolutions for the U.F.A. Annual Convention; and

Whereas, these associations are not directly represented at this Convention, the result is that many times there is no one in charge of resolutions sent from Federal Constituency Associations;

Be it resolved that a clause be inserted in the U.F.A. Constitution, giving each Federal Constituency Board the right to send one delegate to the U.F.A. Annual Convention.

Amendment Municipal Act

Resolved that the Legislature change Municipal Act, so that where an assessed elector is living on rented land in the same division, his wife, sons or daughters shall have the same right to vote as though he were actually living on his own assessed land.

Medical Treatment for Ex-Soldiers

Whereas it is generally recognized by medical men that soldiers who have suffered the hardships of active service are more susceptible to numerous ailments and diseases by reason of such service;

Therefore be it resolved that we petition the Dominion Government to enact legislation granting

(Continued on page 36)

STETTLER CONVENTION AND PICNIC ON AUGUST 3rd

Stettler U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association will hold their annual convention and picnic at Barr Harbor, Buffalo Lake, on Friday, August 3rd. This is one of the beauty spots of the district, and in addition to other diversions of the day will be boating and fishing on the lake.

In the afternoon E. J. Garland, M.P., and A. L. Sanders, M.L.A., will deliver important addresses, on the work of the past session at Edmonton and Ottawa, and on national problems. Those attending should bring their own lunches. There will be a lunch counter at the picnic grounds from which coffee and tea and soft drinks may be obtained.

M. R. HOLDER,
President.

E. A. ANSON,
Secretary.

Annual U.F.A. Conference on Federal Affairs Receives Reports of Members

Detailed Account Presented of Business of Last Session in House of Commons and in Committees—Average Tariff Under Liberal and Conservative Governments Almost Same Since 1888, States Chairman.

Between the average tariff under Conservative Governments and average tariff under Liberal Governments, the difference has been but .8 of one per cent during the period since 1888, stated Robert Gardiner, M.P., chairman of the U.F.A. group in Parliament, addressing the Annual U.F.A. Conference on Federal Affairs in the Hood and Irvine Hall, Calgary, on July 6th. On dutiable goods, Mr. Gardiner showed, the average tariff under Conservative Governments was 27.4 per cent, and the average for dutiable and non-dutiable combined, 17.2 per cent; under Liberal Governments the average on dutiable goods was 26.6 per cent, and the average on all goods, dutiable and non-dutiable, entering Canada, was 16.4 per cent.

Public issues brought before the last session of the House of Commons were reviewed in a comprehensive and illuminating way by U.F.A. members of Parliament. The Boards of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. and representatives of the Executives of the U.F.A. Federal Constituencies, together with the representatives in the Ottawa House, constituted the Conference, and Premier Brownlee and Hon. R. G. Reid were in attendance. H. E. G. H. Scholefield, Vice-President, was elected chairman.

Report From Each Member

In drawing up the agenda, provision was made for each of the members of Parliament to speak upon some topic which loomed large in the proceedings of the last session, and the result was a much more detailed presentation of the work in the House and in the various committees than it has been possible to bring before the body representing the Provincial organization in the past. It was generally agreed that the devotion of this increased time to the reception of information from the members was well worth while.

Surveys Field of Legislation

As chairman of the U.F.A. group in Parliament, Robert Gardiner, M.P., at the morning session, surveyed the field of legislation as a whole, touching upon the work of the various committees. He was followed at the afternoon session by W. T. Lucas, M.P., who described what had been done by the committee on Immigration; G. G. Coote, M.P., who spoke on the possibilities of grading grain on protein content, which had been investigated by the Agricultural Committee; E. J. Garland, M.P., who described the work of the committee which dealt with the problem of securing rates which would enable Alberta coal to be placed upon the markets of Eastern Canada; D. F. Kellner, M.P., who outlined the proceedings at the inquiry into the Athabasca election scandal; and H. E. Spencer, M.P., who discussed banking and credit. Each of these members had specialized during the session, as a member of a particular committee of the House of Commons and dealt with the work of the committee with which he had been associated. A great deal of valuable information of a special kind was thus placed at the disposal of the Conference. It was quite evident that the exacting

work of the committees, some of which are inadequately reported, is in many cases more far-reaching in its consequences than the debates on the floor of the House of Commons; for it is in the committees that the private member can frequently make his services count most effectively.

The speech from the throne in which the sessional program was outlined, contained little or nothing new, said Mr. Gardiner in opening his review. Among other matters referred to was Canada's election to a non-permanent seat on the Council of the League of Nations. Plans were outlined for the establishment of direct communication between Canada and other parts of the British Empire. The proposal to appoint ambassadors to certain other countries was announced.

Provincial Subsidies

"The next item of importance," continued Mr. Gardiner, "was the granting of a subsidy to the Maritime Provinces to assist them in financing until such time as the Federal Government reviews the whole matter. We took occasion to represent to the Government that other Provinces were just as much entitled to this privilege as the Maritime Provinces, and that the whole question should be gone into with a view to an increase of grants." A conference in regard to the natural resources was being held, and some action might be expected next session.

"Another important decision was the change in the terminal of the Hudson's Bay Railway from Port Nelson to Fort Churchill," said Mr. Gardiner. "I think that the Government did a good stroke of business when they made the change, and that as a result the new route will be of greater benefit to the farmers."

Touching upon the resolution of the U.F.A. Annual Convention, asking that a separation be made between civil and military aviation, both of which are under the Defence Department, Mr. Gardiner stated that a former provision requiring that persons qualifying as civil aviators should agree to become part of the air force reserve (the military air force), had been done away with, and that civil aviation was in consequence upon a better footing. No man who qualified as a commercial pilot was now required to go on the air force reserve. An airship mooring tower and public air terminals were to be provided at Montreal. Air mail between Rimouski and Montreal had been initiated.

Among other matters referred to were the amalgamation of the Departments of Health and of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment in a single Department of Veterans' Welfare and National Health, and plans for substantial assistance to and improved facilities for industrial and scientific research.

Points from Budget

Quoting a few important points from the budget, Mr. Gardiner said the Minister of Finance had reported a gross surplus of \$54,800,015, from which he proposed to take \$20,000,000 in respect to Soldiers' Settlement Board losses, leaving a surplus of \$34,800,000. The

increase in the total amount of the taxes collected was \$61,313,000. Reductions were made in the income tax, sales tax, and certain changes were made in the tariff. These changes were for the most part in the tariff on woollen and cotton goods. A total of 122 tariff items were dropped, but on the other hand 159 new tariff items were substituted, and it yet remained to be determined whether on the whole there was an increase or decrease.

It was at this point that Mr. Gardiner quoted the figures previously given, showing how insignificant has been the difference between the height of the tariff wall under Liberal as compared with Conservative administrations.

Opposed Income Tax Reductions

The U.F.A. group and those associated with them, said the member, had opposed the income tax reductions, which gave relief chiefly at the expense of those best able to pay, and in proportion to their means, while such a reduction stood as an obstacle to the lowering of taxes paid by the general body of citizens as consumers.

Mr. Gardiner stated the reasons which made it out of the question for the U.F.A. members and their associated groups, to support the Conservative amendment to the budget, which was moved by Mr. Cahan and was in the following terms:

"This House regrets that the measures proposed by the Government do not tend to provide increased employment in Canada, nor to induce the return of Canadians to their native land, nor to prevent the continued emigration of our people to the United States; and that they make no provisions for the preservation of our domestic markets for Canadian farm and dairy products, nor for the effective development of the natural resources of the country, nor for the abolition of the sales tax by the 1st of January, 1928."

The farmers could not support the elimination of the sales tax while leaving the tariff, a more objectionable method of taxation, untouched, and the U.F.A. group therefore supported the following sub-amendment, moved by one of the Progressive members, Mr. Fansher, after consultation between the U.F.A., Labor and Progressive groups, regretting:

"That the Government propose further reductions in the income tax, thus making a serious departure from the principle of direct taxation; that the proposed revision of the customs tariff is inadequate to bring effective relief to the consuming public; and that the sales tax on the necessities of life has not been eliminated."

(The Conference Report will be continued in our next issue.)

To determine the value of two chemical preparations for the destruction of Canada Thistle, Sow Thistle and Quack Grass, a series of tests is being carried on at a number of points under the direction of W. J. Stephen, Field Crops Commissioner for Alberta.

The Summer Meeting of the U.F.A. Central Board

Board Express Deep Appreciation of Services of Late F. W. Smith—Invite R. C. Owens, Aged Veteran of Farmers' Movement, to Annual Convention as Guest of Honor—Pageant Planned—The Reorganization of the C.C.A.—Electrification Research

R. C. Owens, the 94 year old veteran of the farmers' movement in North America, who as a grey-haired man had already given a great part of the normal span of life to the advancement of the cause of the farmers' and kindred movements when in 1886 he attended as state lecturer a gathering of the Farmers and Laborers Union at Pertle Springs, Missouri, and there met H. W. Wood, will be invited to attend the Annual Convention of the United Farmers of Alberta in January next as the guest of honor of the Association. This decision was made on motion of J. K. Sutherland at the summer meeting of the Central Board in Calgary last week.

Mr. Owens attended all the sessions of the Institute of Agriculture last month, still bearing his six feet of height as erectly as ever, still mentally alert, and taking an active part in the proceedings. Those members of the Association who have at any time been brought in contact with this find old gentleman will feel honored to know that he will be present as a very special guest at the next Convention.

On motion of Messrs. Sutherland and Hanson the Board expressed appreciation of the services rendered to the Association by the late F. W. Smith, of Sedgewick, and expressed their deep sympathy with Mr. Smith's family in their bereavement.

Reorganization of C.C.A.

Mr. Scholefield reported on the conference at Regina at which plans for the reorganization of the Canadian Council of Agriculture were formulated. These plans have already been outlined in *The U.F.A.* Discussion upon them took place at the Annual U.F.A. Federal Conference, which is separately reported.

On motion of Mr. Aitken the chair appointed a committee to bring in a resolution on this matter, the committee, consisting of Messrs. Critchlow, Aitken and Macklin. This committee brought in a report recommending that the basis of representation on the reorganized C.C.A. shall be three members chosen from the Executive and Board of Directors. The report was adopted, and will be brought as a suggestion before the next conference with the other Provincial organizations.

On motion of Messrs. Lunan and Macklin the Executive was requested to bring in a resolution for consideration of the next Board meeting, providing for an affiliation fee of \$1 to be paid to the Association by Federal and Provincial Constituency Associations and District Associations. At present there is an affiliation fee of \$5 for District Associations, but none for the Constituency Associations.

Mr. Scholefield and Mr. MacLeod were appointed a committee to make arrangements if possible for the broadcasting of the next Annual Convention.

Charlie Mills, President of the Junior U.F.A., was present, and spoke briefly on the work of the Junior organization.

Electrification

Mrs. Wyman presented the report of the U.F.W.A. executive on the electrification of rural homes, to which reference is made in the report of the U.F.W.A. Board meeting.

A discussion followed in which various aspects of the power problem in Alberta were examined, and the Board by resolution expressed their thanks to the U.F.W.A. executive for the work which they have done. It was also decided to appoint three members to work with the U.F.W.A. Executive in continued study and research, and to report back to the next Board meeting. The chairman, Mr. Scholefield, subsequently appointed Messrs. Aitken, Hanson and MacLeod, and the committee met, deciding upon a tentative field of investigation as follows:

(1) Survey of Provincial field as to power: Mrs. Wyman, Mr. Hanson.

(2) Investigation of power development outside of Province: Mrs. Gunn, Mr. MacLeod.

(3) (a) Interview Government as to Franchise Act; (b) research to date; (c) attitude towards future power development in Province: Mrs. Field, Mr. Aitken.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Biggs and MacLachlan was appointed to investigate the possibility of obtaining moving pictures of U.F.A. and Wheat Pool activities.

A resolution was adopted urging the University authorities to change the dates of the Junior Conference to a period after the public and high school examinations.

Pageant at Annual Convention

Mrs. Field reported in behalf of the U.F.W.A. Executive suggesting that a pageant be held in connection with the Annual Convention, and stating that the University Dramatic Club would be glad to handle this, and that a well-known poetess might contribute the scenario. The Board expressed their thanks to the U.F.W.A. Executive and adopted the suggestion, Mr. Aitken and Mr. Critchlow being added as members of the pageant committee, to work with the U.F.W.A. Executive.

U.F.W.A. Board Receives Report on Electricity and Rural Homes

Summer Meeting Expresses Appreciation of Work of Executive—Alberta Women's Bureau

In behalf of the U.F.W.A. Executive Mrs. Wyman reported to the summer meeting of the U.F.W.A. Board upon an investigation which is being made into the question of electrical power for rural homes. This study, it was explained, had been undertaken at the request of Premier Brownlee and the U.F.W.A. Executive were working conjointly with the Calgary Power Company and the Scientific and Industrial Research Council of Alberta, in an endeavor to obtain a record of the costs of maintaining the various electrical equipments in an average rural home. Two homes had been chosen in the southern portion of the Province it was reported, one at Aldersyde and the other at Brant; one remained to be chosen in the vicinity of Aldersyde or Didsbury, in a dairy farm with electric milking apparatus installed; one in another home in the vicinity of Edmonton. The equipment installed will include electric lighting, washing machine frigidaire, electric range, vacuum cleaner, toaster, electric iron, pump and grinder.

The Executive was asked to continue its research in the matter of power development and a hearty vote of thanks for the work done in this connection was adopted.

Miss Bateman's Appointment

Upon the Executive reporting the appointment of Miss Bateman as Secretary of the U.F.W.A. a motion was adopted unanimously expressing the pleasure of the Board that Miss Bateman had been appointed.

Following the presentation of a report by Mrs. Gunn on the legislation setting up the Alberta Women's Bureau, a vote of thanks to the Executive for the work they have done in this matter was adopted. Mrs. Gunn pointed out that under the act the same sort of service was given as had been given under the Women's Home Bureau Service, except that the services were extended to all women of the community and not to any particular organization.

The Board went on record, on motion of Mrs. Buckley and Mrs. Field, setting forth that sufficient time had elapsed to show that beer parlors in Alberta were proving "a menace to the morals, happiness and standard of living of the rural people," that women were "bearing the onus of helping to establish these beer parlors because they had the franchise at the time the plebiscite was taken," and that for these reasons "we take our stand against this evil and will do all we possibly can to abolish the same."

The Board expressed their sympathy with Mrs. F. W. Smith of Sedgewick, in her recent sad bereavement.

At a meeting of the U.F.W.A. Executive preceding the Board meeting, a question was raised as to whether everything that might be done was being done to protect the wife's interest in life insurance policies, in respect to the clause stating that the insured has the privilege of moving the benefits around among the preferred class. Further investigation will be made into this matter.

Inquire Into Hog Market

In order to inquire into the market for hogs in the North Western States—at such points as Seattle, Spokane, Portland and also, in Canada, Vancouver—a committee has been appointed jointly by the Dominion and Alberta Departments of Agriculture. Its purpose is to find out by direct investigation whether in this market the bacon hog commands the best prices, and in general, how the market can most profitably be served. The members are: H. E. G. H. Scholefield, chairman; S. G. Carlyle, representing the Provincial Department of Agriculture, and A. A. McMillan, chief of the Hog Division of the Federal Department. They are now in the United States, and will return towards the end of this month.

MUST PAY \$2 FEE TO SIGN POOL CONTRACT AFTER AUGUST 1st

After August 1st, according to regulations made, a fee of \$2.00 will be required to be paid by Alberta Wheat Pool members to sign Second Series Contracts.

The Co-operative Institute---Some Impressions

By JAMES P. WATSON

When the Hon. R. G. Reid remarked that if co-operation became general it would not matter whether governments continued to function or not he said something likely to produce thought. Co-operation as we know it, is mainly a phase of the economic structure, but a remark like Mr. Reid's throws the vision forward to the time when all branches of industry will be co-operatised and each interlocking department of production and distribution so operating in the interest of the whole human society that the politician as such will disappear from human ken. One really would miss the politician, wouldn't one?

* * *

Three speakers very plainly stressed the development of co-operation as the key to world peace, and not one dissenting voice was raised, even when a direct charge that competition was the sole cause of war was made by H. W. Wood and A. J. McGuire. Mr. Reid also made that point a feature of his talk, and he could look forward to the time when all peoples could be represented in open forum and through co-operation would solve problems which had formerly created all the wars in the world's history.

* * *

The Provincial Treasurer also made a thought provoking remark when he visioned co-operation attacking the financial field in due course, and when that day came co-operation would win the

greatest victory ever achieved. "The Government of the Province did not intend to pay mere lip service to the cause of co-operation," was another gem from Mr. Reid's speech.

* * *

The first Robin Hood, in suit of charming Lincoln green, at war with the *status quo* of his day, sought to help the poor by predatory excursions on the rich. The second Robin Hood has chosen wiser methods of achieving the same goal. Help the poor by helping the poor to help the poor is his motto, and if that is translated back to what is simply known as "self help", his wisdom becomes more apparent.

* * *

To me, a very striking feature of the Institute was the open advocacy of many things relating to the common weal which were considered more or less taboo a few years ago, and could only be mentioned in bated breath, lest one should incur the dread epithet of "red." It did me good to notice the fervent "hear, hear" of the veteran R. C. Owens, as a speaker would give open voice to one or other of these once whispered policies. By the way, have you read the latest booklet by this old radical? No. Well write him for a copy. *The U.F.A.* office will reach him, and it will cost you only two bits but do you a million dollars worth of good. Its title is—"The Bridge to Liberty."

Do Not Be Misled---Sign A Wheat Pool Contract!

The progress of the sign-up for Second Series Wheat Pool contracts has been steady and sure. The Alberta Pool will enter the harvest season with a substantial percentage of the seeded acreage of this Province under contract. The Pool is an assured and accepted fact. The effort now being extended is to increase the volume of wheat under Pool control.

It can be well understood by all readers that the larger the volume of Pool wheat the more effective is the organization. All Canadian wheat sold outside the Pool lessens the strength the organization exercises in the international wheat trade. This is easy to understand. Non Pool wheat is sloughed on the world's market in any old way just so long as it is sold.

Having had five years' experience with the Pool, the farmers of Western Canada are well acquainted with its methods of operation, its aims and its difficulties. They know full well what the Wheat Pool means to the Dominion. There should be no hesitancy in signing Pool contracts.

There are a few who express the intention of staying outside the Pool for a year or two to "try the open market for themselves." We had an idea that "1923" had effectively cured the great majority of Western Canadian farmers with regard to the open market. It seems not all have good memories. These farmers should realize how they are menacing the Pool movement.

There is evidence on every hand of a great crop coming on the prairies. Already the price is softening and the wheat importing countries are looking for "bargain wheat." Without a strong Pool they will undoubtedly get it.

These are the facts. No more is required to be said. Surely the number of farmers who will deliberately menace their organization's existence for the selfish hope of trying to get a better price than the Pool price, is very few. At best they will have a tough time of it beating the Pool price. The number of non-Pool farmers who do so every year is very inconsiderable compared with the hundreds who get less than the Pool price.

You know you are well off with the Wheat Pool. Don't take a foolish chance and one that will ultimately work to your own disadvantage.

WHEAT POOL LOCAL SECRETARY

William Pickles of Hemaruka is now secretary of Kinear Wheat Pool Local, in place of Walter Boobyer of Zetland.

THE EDITOR REGRETS

Author—"I'm convinced that the publishers have a conspiracy against me."

Friend—"What makes you think so?"

Author—"Ten of them have refused the same story."—*Chaparral*.

A Scientist Answers Racial Theorists

Is the Anglo-Saxon race, or are the "Nordic" races entitled to look down upon the peoples of other racial strains?

Lothrop Stoddard and various other writers who have tended, by their glorification of the "Nordic" strain to foster a sense of superiority among the "Nordics" have recently been answered by a European man of science.

Writing in *The New Leader*, of London, England, an English reviewer deals with the work of a well-known Austrian anthropologist ("Race and Civilization," by Friedrich Hertz, published by Kegan Paul, London, price 18 shillings). Dr. Hertz' work, says the English critic, "deals smart rapier thrusts between the ribs of pseudo-learned journalists; and it gives the ordinary man much material for serious thought. . . . He has been moved to write this book by the prevalence of half-baked theories of social progress and of historical development, based upon the idea that certain races possess constant and never-changing characteristics, physical and mental. Particularly in America and in Germany have these theories been current.

"So we have had in America the cult of the innate superiority of the 'Nordic' race, propagated by writers like Lothrop Stoddard and Madison Grant, and in Germany the great myth of the all-highest Teuton, at whose shrine the late H. S. Chamberlain and Professor Eugen Fisher were the most assiduous worshippers. Dr. Hertz takes these and other race dogmatists and, in the words of the rhymster, 'kicks them downstairs with such infinite grace that you'd think he was handing them up.' His book is a masterpiece of what controversial writing should be. Not a statement is made that is not supported by authority, and that is not carefully weighed and purged of exaggeration. His amazing range of reading enables him to draw most effectively upon his opponents for ammunition. So, again and again, the unfortunate race theorist finds his own guns turned upon him with devastating effect."

ROAD TO PEACE

"We are coming to realize that peace depends on the building up of an immense organism of international co-operation. Only when we make a habit of facing world problems in a spirit of mutual aid shall we realize the Great Society which supersedes national rivalry and struggle." —H. N. Brailsford.

TREE PLANTING SPECIAL

The special Tree Planting Train, in charge of Mr. Bevan, with Mr. Harcourt of the Department of Horticulture, University of Alberta, as lecturer, will follow the itinerary given below during the next two weeks:

Tuesday, July 17, Val Marie. Friday, July 20, Manyberries. Saturday, July 21, Lethbridge. Monday, July 23, Rockyford. Tuesday, July 24, Rosebud. Wednesday, July 25, Drumheller. Thursday, July 26, Munson. Friday, July 27, Big Valley. Saturday, July 28, Stettler. Monday, July 30, Donalda. Tuesday, July 31, Edberg. Wednesday, August 1, Edmonton. Thursday, August 2, Jasper.

Problems of Theory and Practice Debated at Alberta Co-operative Institute

Many Sided Features of Gathering at the University—
Practical and Inspiring Addresses by Canadians and
by Speakers From Britain and the United States.



By
JAMES P. WATSON

Professors Differ As to the Best Type of Co-operative

Some Points in Debate—Why Russian Wheat Exports are Low

So great is the gulf sometimes between theory and practice that Professors have often to resort to the tactical usage of agreeing to disagree. Such was the case during the June 21st session of the Alberta Co-operative Institute. Professor Erdman, of the University of California, set out what in his opinion were the primary rules to be observed in creating successful co-operative associations. Robin Hood, editor of the *Co-operative Marketing Journal*, Memphis, Tennessee, laid down ten points for members, directors and managers. This was in the forenoon. In the afternoon, Professor Fay, of Toronto, begged to differ. The debate was on.

Field service men of the Wheat Pool had a field day. In forenoon they had a short discussion in Convocation Hall, where the main institute was held. In the afternoon in one of the other halls they had a two hour session of great interest. It's too bad one can't be in two places at once. Members went out for a drive in the evening.

Southern Alberta Co-operative Marketing Association had its functions explained by Wm. McKenzie, and it is possible that other districts will take up the suggestions with regard to hay and potatoes. Dr. McGibbon occupied the chair in the forenoon, and lectured in place of W. J. Tisdale in the afternoon. H. E. G. H. Scholefield presided. Community singing at the opening of the sessions provided a pleasant interlude.

The Question Box

Oh, yes, before I forget, as many speakers say, there was a question box. Every little while it was opened and answers given by those whose association with the subject, whatever it happened to be, made it possible to give the right answer. It worked all right, as many a question, if it had to be put into writing, would never be asked.

Here goes for the report. Professor P. Erdman dealt with "Membership, Organization and Field Service." He contrasted the difference in construction and ideals of competitive and co-operative associations. The co-operative had a basis in the well-being of the individual and the idea was to make returns equitable to all members.

Dealing structurally with co-operatives, Professor Erdman analysed the two general types, the federated type, consisting of many small autonomous units or associations with a central through which they co-operated, and the other type wherein the members dealt with Central direct.

Dealing with membership problems there were three principle things—1, Get the membership to exercise its franchise in voting for officers; 2, Keep

An account of proceedings during the first two days' sessions of the Alberta Co-operative Institute was given in our last issue. In this number the remainder of the sessions are dealt with. Other articles dealing with features of the Institute will be published in later issues.

the members informed; 3, Establish an understanding relationship between the management and the members. He dealt in detail with each of these items. One of the warnings uttered was to beware of the fork in the road where the management by taking the wrong turn should become further and further separated from the membership.

A point in connection with voting on policies was very contentious. Professor Erdman maintained that a "big" man had more judgment than a "small" man (speaking economically) and a member with 2000 chickens should have more voting strength than a member with only 200 chickens. In other words, he thought the one man one vote principle to be "the bunk." That may be unprofessional language, but is in effect what he contended. Proxy voting should also be introduced.

Mr. Erdman knew a manager who used to say he was tired of having to be necessitated to ask "what the members think" on question of policy. That manager didn't last long. Another used to say that all he had to do was to see that a good price was obtained. Alas, his reign was also brief. To avoid these

pitfalls the manager should never lose touch with his members, and should either obey their dictates officially expressed or give adequate reason to convince them they had the wrong slant on things.

Robin Hood's Ten Points

Robin Hood had 10 points, 3 of which affected members. He stated his first to understand. He meant that in its widest scope. His next was to elect good directors; and third to live up to his obligations. Directors should formulate policies; employ good management; see that policies were carried out to the letter, and interpret the management to the members and vice versa. Managers should carry out policies; make full reports in black and white periodically; and help inform the members. Each point was elucidated in detail in interesting manner.

Professor Fay took the floor in the afternoon. He had abandoned his scheduled lecture, and, metaphorically speaking, taken his coat off to wipe the metaphorical floor with Robin Hood's metaphorical arguments, and there was no Little John or Friar Tuck to render assistance.

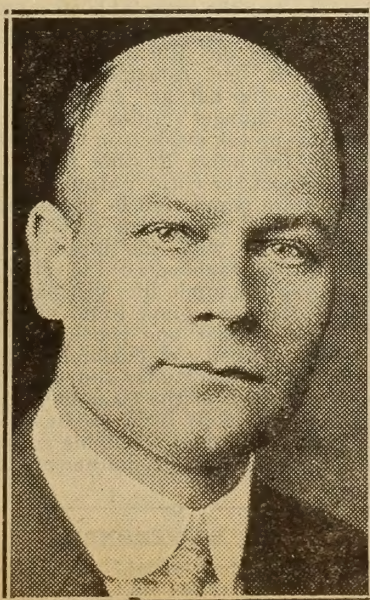
Fay Disagrees

First, he disagreed with Robin Hood that "understanding" was the most vital thing and therefore came first. To him the primary thing was that a member should live up to *and beyond* his obligations. And then Mr. Hood had suggested that he more and more favored a restricted membership. He had even suggested that to join a co-operative a prospective member should have to make some sacrifice to prove his bona fides. He had related the story of one man who had entered court to compel a certain U.S. Co-operative to admit the plaintiff to membership. None of that for Professor Fay. The only compulsion should lie in the type of contract, and the only restriction should be to keep out trading bodies which did a rival business with a different viewpoint. Robin Hood came back with the retort honorable that the difference between Professor Fay and himself was really more apparent than real.

Professor Fay then challenged Professor Erdman on the statement that a federated system was more suitable than a centralized one. The best pattern would be found in pool standards. This was neither the United States nor Great Britain. Neither the suggestions of his English nor those of his United States friends were applicable here.

To this Professor Erdman offered the submission that after all they had been discussing something which did not really exist anywhere, as a mixture of both federated and centralised systems was what would be found in actual practise. (To the layman this meant that they were all "up in the air.") It was a question of location, type of commodity and other local conditions. He illustrated the effect of all that argument in a quaint

SPEAKER AT INSTITUTE



Prof. H. E. ERDMAN

imitation of an Italian who kicked at the useless expenditure on lighthouses because after the money was spent and the lighthouse built, "the fog she just come in again."

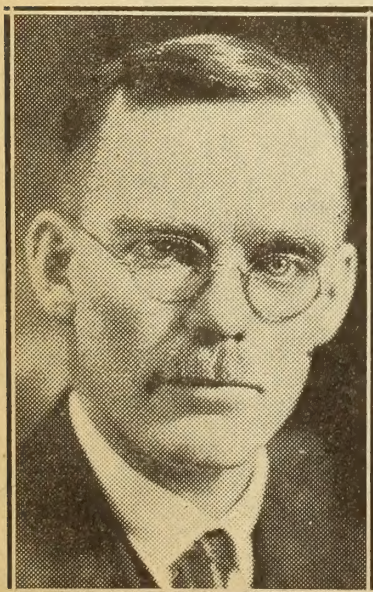
Professor Fay also battled hard, and this time the conference was plainly with him, for the preservation of the one man one vote system in co-operatives. He drew an analogy between the Provinces to the effect that just because Saskatchewan was a greater wheat growing Province than Alberta was no reason why a greater voting strength on the Central Board should accrue to it. So long as members get paid on the basis of quantities handled for them it would be unwise to depart from the now accepted co-operative principle. Professor Erdman allowed that statement to pass.

Don't Imperil Pools

Dealing with the question of supply, Professor Fay said the English co-operatives at the beginning of the co-operative movement had no stores—only company structures. The early societies were not dependent on what their members made through the sale of any products—they were wage earners. Because of the vast difference we should do nothing to imperil the Pools in their present strong form. The Pools at this moment had a premium value, and it was up to the members to see that they went on from strength to strength. "If you feel you must go into the business of supply go slowly but surely, and before doing so be certain that there will be both customer and cash," said the professor.

There was nothing in the text books of either the United States or Great Britain dealing with Co-operative Marketing and in that regard it was up to Canada to use its own success—though the safe thing to build on generally was the past. They should look around in all countries, select carefully, stay with a centralised society free from the defects of other days, operate on a strict pool contract and eschew all restrictions other than the exclusion of other trading bodies from the co-operative enterprise.

LAYS RUSSIAN "BOGEY"



Dr. D. A. McGIBBON

Marketing Mixed Produce

"Sooner or later some definite provision must be made in Alberta for the marketing of mixed produce," said Wm. McKenzie, manager of the Southern Alberta Co-operative Association, "otherwise, with the produce of the many new immigrant farmers thrown on the market, we will fall into the old pitfalls of a glutted market."

The Southern Alberta Co-operative had started with 100 members and a business of \$70,000 in hay and in potatoes, and in four years this had grown to around 1200 members and a product valued at one million turnover inclusive of livestock. This success was achieved under a mixed commodity contract, which was thought unworkable by many.

Just think! In 1927 Alberta had a surplus of 4600 carloads of fine potatoes and yet could find no Alberta market, for the reason that British Columbia growers had captured the Alberta market. Alberta growers would have to eliminate a lot of varieties good enough perhaps, but which because of the mixing it was impossible to market advantageously. "If you can satisfy the consumer you have gone a long way to establish a market for your product."

Dr. McGibbon in discussing the future of the prairie farmer, made the comprehensive statement that an assured demand in world markets is the first basic fact inherent in our present situation in Western Canada, but the fact of such an assured demand was of little value nor would it assure the western farmers comfort and prosperity unless they themselves developed such forms of economic institutions as the industry of farming demanded, whether the need should be marketing, credit or the purchase of supplies.

Russian Peasants Eating More

Did you ever hear of a "hunger surplus." I'll bet you never did, nor did I until Dr. McGibbon used the expression. He was discussing the Russian "bogy." Well, Canadians need not fear this bogey, which was said to be a tremendous flood of Russian wheat on the markets of the world. There wasn't going to be any flood, for the simple reason that, even if Russian production today approximated pre war level, exports from that country were negligible. Why? Simply because before the war the exportable wheat came from barons' estates and was a surplus only because the Russian masses who produced it had remained unfed. At least they did not get sufficient of it, and thus a "hunger surplus" had in those days come on the markets of the world.

Today the home Russian market absorbed almost the entire output. Fifteen million more population in Russia and a doubled world population within a century, together with the lapse of time before Russia would succeed in rebuilding a shattered economic life, dissipated the fears of Russian competition. A world survey led to but one conclusion—"an increasing intensity of demand for grain and for other foodstuffs, and that upon the fertile plains of the Canadian Northwest there are likely to be produced for a long time the largest available surpluses to meet the increasing requirements of the world."

THE DIFFERENCE

Little Johnny—Look at that rhinoceros.
Little Willie—That ain't no rhinoceros; that's a hippopotamus. Can't you see it ain't got no radiator cap?—Judge.

Practical Addresses and Genuine Idealism Feature of Sessions

Manager of Land o'Lakes Creamery
Captures Imagination of Members
of Institute

Thursday, June 28th was packed full of meat because all participants in the discussion at the Institute were practical men elucidating practicable methods evolved from practical experience. One of the highest types of lecture, on what might be termed a spiritual plane, was unquestionably one which dealt purely and simply with the organization, conduct and history of a dairy association, a material business of the first order. How come? Well, it was the man—a man with an Irish name and a quaint Irish humor, from whose personality just oozed that indefinable thing called by Professor Drummond "the greatest thing in the world." This was A. J. McGuire, General Manager of the Land o'Lakes Creameries, and his subject was, "Co-operative Marketing as Applied to Dairy Products."

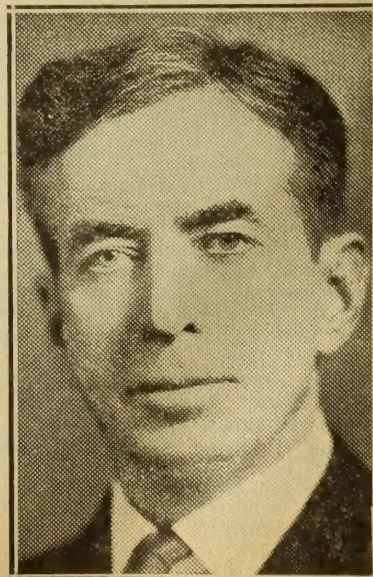
Russell Love, M.L.A., lectured on types of co-operative creameries. Before proceeding with the definite work of organization and selection of method, he counselled that the field should be surveyed so that it could be determined what kind of marketing service had to be performed; the characteristic of the product to be handled; the character of the trade with which the association must deal and operate; the extent and nature of the territory which the association must serve; and the financial and social status of the members themselves.

"Fluid milk distribution in Alberta," was discussed by Norman S. Clark, Didsbury, who outlined a calling which had all the problems of a manufacturing business, all the questions of labor employment; all the risks of production, all the vicissitudes of weather, and all the cares incident to the distribution of perishable food.

J. J. Frawley, of the Attorney General's Department, gave members a useful

(Continued on page 32)

SPEAKS ON DAIRY CO-OPERATIVES



A. J. MCGUIRE

Co-operation in Southern Alberta

A Significant Development—The Story of One of the Most Successful of Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Enterprises.



By NORMAN F. PRIESTLEY,
Coaldale

How sharp the sting of hard times! Truly men "grunt and sweat under a weary life," and long for sweeter times and easier days. Yet there is no denying the truth that many of the greatest advances made are the direct result of the lashings of misfortune. When we are well fed and sleek with comfort we are content to plod along, little recking where we go or when we shall arrive. It takes the goad and the whip on the back, or hunger and thirst within, to move us out of the accustomed ruts.

One of the gloomiest periods in the life of Southern Alberta came with the slump in agricultural values between 1920 and 1923. (For most farmers, the nadir was reached in the fall of 1923.) Though one of the best crops of wheat grown in many years was reaped without difficulty, it was sold on a market out of which the very bottom seemed to have dropped. The crop had been sown with high-priced machinery and seed, and labor at the peak. It was sold at an actual loss.

All at a Discount

On the irrigated lands of the Coaldale-East Lethbridge district, a large acreage had been in alfalfa and timothy hay for some years. Mixed farming was quite general. There were few if any farmers who relied on one crop; though practically all had a substantial acreage in wheat. Had conditions been normal in the hay and livestock markets, the slump which struck the wheat pit might not have been felt so keenly. But all farm products seemed equally at a discount.

To the hay growers the coincidence of low prices and poor demand was disastrous. Thousands of tons of hay were carried over the winter season. Farmers who had purchased their land at the high prices reached in the boom following the war found it impossible to pay interest and taxes, much less meet capital payments. They had all they could do to meet current operating expenses. Many surrendered their holdings and left for the States. Others returned their farms to the original owners, many of whom came back from the Pacific coast states, where they had settled, to take charge again. A whole colony of ex-soldier settlers on a C.P.R. irrigation extension moved out. There was a general shifting about and a lamentable descent to renter status. The movement attained the proportions of an exodus. In a little more than a month there were ten sales of farm effects within a radius of five miles from Coaldale.

Seeds Sown by U.F.A. Bear Fruit

To pick up and leave was not a satisfactory solution to all. Some could not go. Others had spent their all and many years of hard work in building homes here. The prospects of agriculture anywhere were none too bright. A solution must be found. Thought was busy. These conditions proved fruitful soil for the seeds of the co-operative idea sown in years past through the U.F.A. The first secretary of the Coaldale U.F.A., Ben S. Pawson, who had died in 1919, had been a consistent exponent of co-operation. At a big farmers' gathering some years later, when the co-operative

enterprise whose story we are telling had been successfully launched, S. S. Dunham, a former vice-president of the U.F.A., now clerk of the Lethbridge District Court, gave much of the credit to what happened to Pawson. He told the story in verse, part of which follows:

"What then the cause?" the farmer thought;
And puzzled his poor brain.
It was not the fault of the land he bought,
Nor the scarcity of his grain.

It was then, Ben Pawson, small in size,
But big in brain and vision,
After thinking much did realize
The trouble was 'division.'

Division first in farmers' thought
And in dealing with the buyer;
Division in the way he bought,
With prices ever higher.

Division of the farmers' store,
High tariffs, freights, and loans;
When these were paid there was little more
With which to build good homes."

Locals Take Joint Action

In December, 1923, the meetings of the Coaldale Local U.F.A. were attended by members of the East Lethbridge Local; and joint action taken to investigate the contract and operations of the Pincher Creek Co-operative Association, which had then been at work for two seasons. After many conferences and much work on the part of a board of provisional directors, a body known as The Southern Alberta Co-operative Association was incorporated on April 9th, 1924, with forty signatories to the application for charter. The contract, binding the members of the association to sell all of such commodities raised by them as should be designated from time to time by the directors, required one hundred signatures to become effective. These were secured by the month of September. One of the causes of delay was the winding up and taking over of the Farm Products, Limited, a farmers' stock company formed some years before, then operating with an office and warehouse in Lethbridge and a warehouse in Coaldale. On October 1st, 1924, the association commenced a two months hay pool, using the Pincher Creek Co-operative as sales agent.

In the meantime the board of directors were casting about for a manager and taking steps to secure the plant of the Farm Products Company. Both these things were early accomplished. A member of the board, Wilbur C. McKenzie, was appointed manager. Mr. McKenzie had been farming, with emphasis on the growing of hay and alfalfa, in the East Lethbridge district for many years, and had a wide knowledge of the surrounding country and its farmers, having been born on a ranch near the city and grown up with the expansion of farming on the irrigated lands. Mr. McKenzie took over the old Farm Products office in January, 1925.

First Nine Months' Operations

From the very first the new association made marked progress. Not only was a market found at good prices for all the

hay under contract that season; but a large amount of the crop left over from the season of 1923 was also marketed. At the end of the first financial year, concluding nine months' operations, 3800 tons of hay, chiefly alfalfa, and 2500 hogs had been disposed of for the members. A seed department on a small scale had been opened on behalf of the members, who now totalled 158. The financial statement showed a turnover of nearly \$100,000, with a profit of \$1100 and a commercial reserve of \$2500. The staff at that time consisted of the manager, a bookkeeper and a field agent. It was an encouraging beginning.

One feature of the business of that year that adversely affected the newly organized association was the pooling of turkeys for the Christmas market. In conjunction with the Pincher Creek Co-operative a consignment of the royal birds was shipped to the western states. An agent, who had been recommended by officials of the Dominion Government, proved to be untrustworthy; and the price realized fell far short of the twenty-five cents a pound which had been promised. Though 19c a pound, which was considerably higher than the price locally prevailing, was finally paid, the delay and disappointment suffered by the farm wives, who had counted on this revenue for Christmas, established a sense of grievance out of proportion to the amount of money involved and precluded any similar effort being made the following year. A second pool was launched for the fall of 1926 and was eminently successful.

Rapid Expansion

The season of 1925-6 witnessed a notable increase in the number of contracts, bringing to the pool a large additional quantity of hay and livestock. The organization was beginning to measure up to its name. Farmers from other districts surrounding Lethbridge were beginning to be attracted by the benefits of the association. The news had travelled that the Pincher Creek Co-operative, which had pioneered the way in the sale of hay, had never paid less than \$17.00 per ton, while the farmers of the Lethbridge-Coaldale area had been receiving, prior to the organization of their co-operative, only around twelve dollars. The first pool payment made by the Southern Alberta organization came up to the Pincher Creek association's level. The two associations have been sufficiently imbued with the true co-operative spirit not to destroy each other by competition and have worked together a great deal. The prospects are not remote that they will ultimately become one. They frequently use a common selling agency. It is significant that the price of hay in Southern Alberta has never come down to the former levels. The farmers have established some control over their product. An official of the Dominion Department of Agriculture made the statement last fall that the price of hay for the two previous years had been higher in Southern Alberta than anywhere in Canada.

This is the more remarkable in view of

the fact that the hay of the district had achieved an unenviable reputation for weeds and poor grade; some markets at the time of organization being almost closed to local fodder on that account.

Known for Honesty of Grade

One of the indisputably good features of the co-operative system was here demonstrated. The management and directors of the Southern Alberta made a steady drive for improved quality and ultimate standardization from the very beginnings of their association. They recognized and preached that no man can be a true co-operator who does not strive to produce for the market at least as good a quality of commodity as the other members of his group; and that likewise no co-operative marketing association can succeed where slipshod methods obtain and conscientious members have to carry the burdens of losses caused by the carelessness or lack of principle of others. The result of this has been that a steady improvement in quality has taken place till the hay marketed by the association has now become known for its honesty of grade and uniform good quality.

The end of the financial year at July 1st, 1926, showed great gains. Hay to the amount of 4500 tons had been marketed; also 500 head of cattle and 2500 hogs; the total turnover for the year being \$202,000. The membership had more than doubled, having reached the encouraging total of three hundred and fifty.

July 1st, 1927, saw the end of another year of expansion. In that period 4890 tons of hay were marketed, together with 800 cattle, 400 sheep and 8000 hogs. The management of the association took on the agency of the Provincial Poultry Pool; also an agency for the distribution of seeds for the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District; and in addition became selling agents for the livestock of the Pincher Creek Co-operative. There was a gross turnover of \$225,000; the commission business amounting to \$73,000.

Enter Retail Field

That year also saw the entry of the association into the retail field, selling flour, feed, twine, seeds, and B.C. fruit to its members, who at the close of the year had nearly doubled again; their number at the first of July being 686.

The year now closing has demonstrated that the limit of progress is by no means reached. The turnover will be well over \$400,000. While the quantity of hay grown in the central districts has not been as great as in other years, new districts have come into the pool. In the year 1925-6 the farmers of the Taber Irrigation District began to "sign up"; and three hundred tons of their hay was sold. In 1926-7 the amount disposed of from that area was one thousand tons. The end of this year will see that amount exceeded. A hay warehouse has been erected at Taber, as well as a new one at Coaldale, in addition to that in Lethbridge. Proper warehousing of hay so as to be more independent of weather conditions is one of the problems to be met in the near future by the directors.

Special Field for Potatoes

In the past two years the "Co-op", as it is locally named, has developed a special field for potato growers. One member of the staff has devoted his attention almost wholly to this phase of farm marketing. Each season one hundred tons of selected potato seed have been distributed at cost. The distribution has

been confined to three or four varieties, chiefly russet, e.g., Netted Gem. Seven hundred tons of potatoes were marketed in 1925-6; and in 1926-7 over one thousand tons; while the crop of the past season brought in twelve hundred tons. This latter figure represents about seventy-five per cent of the local product.

The co-operative's directors induced the Dominion Government to place an inspector on the ground; and a consistent effort is being made to raise the standard of tubers grown on the farms of the members of the association. The agent of the Co-op instructs the farmers in grading and selecting where necessary. The potatoes are all inspected before pay is issued; and there are grounds for hope that the members will soon become their own inspectors and thus ensure that uniformly high standard which is the best guarantee of a good and permanent market.

It is not without significance that there have entered the association, on account of the success of these potato pools, sixteen Japanese who represent ten colonies of market gardeners.

Saving on Binder Twine

Other minor lines of effort have proved valuable. One hundred tons of clover seed have been cleaned from last season's crop; and the management is confronted with a demand for a seed cleaning plant. Out of the proceeds of its seed sales in the past five years, the Pincher Creek co-operators have built an \$11,000 plant. The sale of binder twine is a profitable line. Last fall one hundred and fifty six tons was sold almost exclusively to members, at a figure around \$35,000. The cost of handling this twine was around one half cent a pound and saved the members more than one cent a pound. The Co-op functions also as an agent for the Provincial Poultry Pool; which is at present considering the formation of a Southern Alberta district to be handled by the association.

Large Area Covered

Perhaps the greatest success has been achieved in the marketing of livestock. One man is devoting his entire time to this work; and there are seventeen local sub-shippers. While sitting at the manager's desk receiving some of these figures, it was interesting to realize that the modest little office is the centre of a district stretching from Coutts on the international boundary to Champion, about one hundred and twenty miles from north to south; and from Macleod to Grass Lake about ninety miles east and west; as well as all the territory covered by the Lethbridge Northern irrigation project.

For years past the livestock shippers in this area have been content to receive \$1.50 per hundred pounds under the Calgary market price. The co-operative association markets the farmers' beeves and hogs at 45c under the Calgary price; and this includes besides all shipping charges a deduction of three quarters of one per cent for reserve purposes. This 45c represents largely the shrinkage in process of transit between Lethbridge and Calgary. It is the aim of the association to make Lethbridge a shipping centre with its own stockyards having a central selling agency for the Pincher Creek, Cardston and Southern Alberta groups at that point. Lethbridge is just as near any of the principal world markets as Calgary, and there is no valid reason for the farmers carrying any loss by shipping to that point cattle which are ultimately valued at prices received at Winnipeg, Chicago, Seattle or Vancouver. Extensions to the

stockyards at Coaldale and Carmangay have been built and scales installed. Similar provisions for shipping will shortly be made at other points.

It would be foolish and unjust even to insinuate that all cattle buyers are rogues. Many of them have built up reputations for fair dealing. It is a well known fact, however, that men in that line of business know how to make a dollar; and have found easy pickings among the farmers. Instances such as the following have served to make friends for the co-operative association and been fruitful in increasing its membership:

How Septics Become Convinced

A livestock grower who had sixty-six head of cattle, wanted two thousand dollars for them. He did not understand the co-operative method, and refused to hand them over without a guarantee of that sum, which of course could not be given. He sold them to a Jewish drover at that figure. When the cows were passing over the scales the owner attempted to cut out seven calves, running at foot. The Jew protested that these were in the bargain. They were easily worth twenty-five dollars each. Sales that week through the co-operative association proved that the farmer would have received more than his \$2000 if he had shipped through the "Co-op" and would have been allowed to retain his seven calves.

Another stockman, in contrast to the above cited, had sixty head for which he had been offered \$2100 by several buyers. He joined the association. One of these buyers offered the Co-op's buyer \$2400 for the bunch. The offer was refused, of course; and when the herd was marketed through the proper channels the stockman received a cheque for \$2742.

The association has met some real difficulties. Not the least of these is the way in which men who look upon the farmer as their special field of exploitation magnify any incident real or imaginary which would work upon the fears of the co-operators or shake their loyalty. An instance of this occurred last year when shipments of hogs were made to a buyer who became insolvent. The amount involved was about \$11,000. This threatened at one time to be a real loss; though the farmers concerned were paid in full without loss of time out of reserves. Rumors industriously circulated placed the figure as high as \$30,000, and had the association supposedly on the verge of liquidation. The crisis was successfully overcome; and settlement to the Co-op will have been made in full within a few weeks.

Fear-Mongers Discredited

Another instance of this kind occurred when the Coaldale warehouses, office and scales, including a new metal covered building of six hundred ton capacity recently built, were burned down on May 29th of this year. The loss amounted to about \$14,000, covered by \$12,000 insurance. The growers whose hay was involved received 90 per cent of the value of the hay according to grade. Suggestions were afloat that the fire would prove a serious blow; but the fear-mongers were again discredited. A new warehouse larger and better than both the other two will shortly be erected.

The association is rapidly developing a strength which will enable it to survive without difficulty shocks even greater than these. The accumulating experience of the management and staff, acquired markets, reserve capital, well equipped plant at a number of centres, the solid support given to the manager by the fifteen substantial farmers from the var-

ious sub-districts who serve as directors, together with the voluntary marketing boards which have been elected by groups of co-operators in several localities, all these are a guarantee of increasing stability and success. Greater than these, however, is the growing loyalty of the members who now number between eleven hundred and fifty and twelve hundred.

When the losses above referred to were reported, one member, who had a credit on the books of \$350 for seed sold, proffered the use of that money to the association. Another came forward with the suggestion that a levy of \$10 a member be made and backed his suggestion with an offer of \$100. Neither was needed; but the proof of loyalty was cheering to the management.

Sound Financial Footing

A sound financial footing is being reached. Every six months shares of preferred stock to the value of \$20 are issued to members who have accumulated that much in the reserve fund. About \$12,000 has been issued to date, bearing interest at 8 per cent. This fund has been created by withholding one-half of one per cent from livestock sales and three per cent from sales of hay. Some members have purchased this stock in addition to taking it from reserves. Control is safeguarded by issuing to the company an equal number of shares of common stock carrying the same voting powers.

The annual meeting held in July has come to be regarded as one of the big events of the Southern Alberta farming

community. When it is convened in Lethbridge this year, with T. B. Dunham, one of Coaldale's original farmers, a staunch member of the U.F.A., as chairman, it will survey nearly five years of steady and consistent progress; and will lay plans to more fully cover the field of co-operative endeavor. As might be expected, nearly all the twelve hundred members of this association are members of the Alberta Wheat Pool. Many of them are earnest advocates of co-operation to the fullest possible degree; and next winter promises to see them abroad showing the great benefits already attained and preaching persistently the principles of this movement in which is involved the future prosperity of these great farming communities of Southern Alberta.

Suggest British Co-operative Wholesales Commence Handling Operations in Canada

Canadian Co-operative Union Reaches Important Decisions at Congress at Lloydminster—Consumers' Co-operation Shows Gratifying Progress During Past Year

By GEORGE KEEN, Secretary Canadian Co-operative Union, and Editor, *The Canadian Co-operator*

The Annual Congress of the Co-operative Union of Canada, held at Lloydminster, Sask., on June 26th and 27th, was one of outstanding interest, owing principally to the fact that, for the first time in the history of the International Co-operative Alliance, its executive had authorised the General Secretary, Henry J. May, O.B.E., to attend such a gathering outside Europe, the Union being the Canadian national member of the international co-operative family.

The Co-operative Wholesale Society (England) and the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society also gave encouragement to Canadian co-operators by having fraternal delegations in attendance, A. W. Golightly and J. Oliver, directors, and A. H. Hobley, chief wheat buyer, representing the former and John Cairns and Peter Malcolm, director, the latter. The number of people present was, too, considerably larger than usual, there being in attendance co-operators from British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Nova Scotia.

Greetings from Overseas

Harry W. Ketcheson, Vice-President of the Canadian Co-operative Union in Saskatchewan, and manager of the Davidson Co-operative Association, Ltd., was in the chair, in the unavoidable absence of the President, W. C. Good, B.A., of Paris, Ontario. The greetings of the fraternal delegations of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, and the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society at the opening session were cordial in their tone, indicated a desire to help the Canadian Movement in any way it was possible, and were appreciative of the long continued efforts of the Union, and its General Secretary, in establishing the organized movement in Canada on a sound basis. The C.W.S. delegation stressed the importance to the movement in both countries of promoting reciprocal trade, and establishing trade relations between Canadian Societies and the C.W.S., as well as the desirability of organising a Wholesale Society in Canada which could receive supplies in bulk and distribute them to the affiliated retail organizations.

Henry J. May tendered the good wishes of the International Movement, men-

tioning his long association of fifteen years with the General Secretary of the Canadian Union in efforts to promote the cause of Co-operation here. His visit had enabled him to get a better idea of the problems confronting the Union in developing the movement, one of which was the great distances between co-operative societies. Mr. May emphasized the urgent need of more generous financial support of the Union to enable it to function to the best possible advantage, and also the desirability of all co-operative societies, both producers and consumers, being affiliated therewith.

Time to Give Lead

On behalf of the Alberta Federation of Labor, Fred J. White, M.L.A., referred to the practical support which the Al-

berta Legislature some years ago gave at the time of the establishment of the Wheat Pools. He felt the time had arrived when the Legislature should give a lead in the organization and operation of consumers' societies. Vice-President G. H. Williams, of the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, tendered the greetings of that organization, and referred to the efforts made in recent months to convert its trading department into a C.W.S. He urged the need of care in development, and the necessity of following true co-operative principles, remarking, "We are not now quite so prone to consider we can solve all our problems as producers. A great change is taking place in the attitude of the farmers of the Province. They are looking to Consumers' Co-operation as a joint solution."

BROUGHT INTERNATIONAL GREETINGS



HENRY J. MAY, O.B.E.

Letters of greeting were read from the British and French Co-operative Unions, Canadian Co-operative Producers' organizations, national trades and labor federations, and Provincial agricultural and other democratic bodies. On the second day, Cedric Long, Executive Secretary of the Co-operative League of the U.S.A., expressed the opinion that the movement is not as well developed in the United States as it is in Canada. To be on an equality, it ought, in view of the great difference in population, to be five times as strong, which was far from being the case. The problems in the two countries were similar, and for some time past correspondence had taken place between the League and the Canadian Union, looking to increased opportunities for getting together in their solution.

Substantial Progress Made

The Report of the Executive of the Canadian Union disclosed substantial progress in the Consumers' societies during the year. The sales in the organized movement for last year showed an increase of \$1,123,412.61, or 33.45 per cent, the total being \$4,481,574.72. Two societies only, out of the twenty-four consumers' societies which reported, showed reduced sales, aggregating \$38,324.11, the remainder disclosing increases amounting

(Continued on page 30)

News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Information for Members and Locals Issued by the Department of Education and Publicity of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

Problems of Management

Address Delivered by E. B. Ramsay, Secretary, Canadian Wheat Pool, to the Alberta Institute of Co-operation, June 26, 1928.

The subject upon which I have been invited to address you is one of tremendous scope and importance. I am not sure that a manager is the proper person to deal with it, as the manner in which I propose to discuss the matter may be too much discounted by its being, in a way of speaking, a professional utterance.



E. B. RAMSAY

Having due regard to my origin as a grower member some four short years ago, I may say that I do not feel at all professional and have always viewed the problem of management from the standpoint of the man in the country, sensing fully the requirements of the individual member insofar as it is practical with sound business practices.

A co-operative marketing association labors under many essential difficulties from a management standpoint, which are not met with in their competitors, the joint stock company. In the first place the aims and objectives of a co-operative are basically different. The structure of a co-operative is met with in no other form of commercial endeavor, and the maintenance of democratic control, so essential in the keeping alive of co-operatives, is to some extent a handicap in meeting business competition.

Idealism an Asset

Most co-operatives, whether producers or consumers, have an underlying current of idealism which is a real asset, and it is the duty of the management to show to the members from time to time in a tangible manner that a sincere effort is being made to give practical effect to those ideals.

The maintaining of a spirit of confidence between the organization and the individual members thereof is an absolute essential to the management, if the efforts expended are to bear fruit. The only possible way, that I am aware of, to maintain that confidence once established, is to place before the individual member the details of his business in all their stark nakedness. When there is a fault it should be acknowledged freely and such explanations as are necessary should be given in a clear form understandable by the member who is not familiar with detailed business conditions.

Should Explain Simply

I have frequently noted as a fault of managers that when asked for information on certain matters they use many technical terms and long and involved explanations, quite forgetting that what to them is A.B.C. is quite foreign to the

person seeking enlightenment, and while the questioner may not push his query any further he is still unsatisfied on that particular line. To meet this condition it is necessary to understand what the member has in mind in asking his question and usually a simple answer will satisfy him.

In the maintaining of this confidence among the members the board of directors play a very important part and it is necessary that the management take care to observe in a most punctilious manner that the method of providing them with the detail of the business is such that it completely covers the same. The board must leave each adjournment feeling not only that the policies they have determined upon have been rigidly carried out but that the administration of the organization has been efficient and according to the best business practice, feeling not only that the victories but also the defeats of management have been scrupulously brought to their attention for judgment.

Essential Link

Too much attention to the board of directors cannot be paid by the management, as it is the essential link between them and the members. Any attempt by the management to infringe on the rights of the board can only, sooner or later, re-act disastrously for the management.

The carrying out of this obligation to the members involves a continued educational effort along proper lines. It means exposing the details of the business to not only your own members but to the general public. It lays the organization open to a criticism which is often hostile; information is distorted, officers abused. The critic is usually loudly vocal, often personal, but not infrequently useful and constructive. The goal desirable to reach is that you have a well informed and satisfied membership without which no progress can be made.

Bedrock Foundation

I have dwelt somewhat extensively upon this phase of management because I consider it the very bedrock foundation of a co-operative.

A study of the guiding force behind a co-operative and comparing the operations of a joint stock company operating frankly for profit, brings out some very interesting points of comparison. Let us study for a minute what is involved in each system.

When a joint stock company, through mismanagement or misfortune, fails, shareholders lose a certain stake in it, creditors lose certain debts (usually previously provided for by reserve funds) and it creates a certain ripple in the business world, according to the extent of its operations. It is very soon forgotten, being too common an occurrence. A few employees are out of work temporarily, but some other organization will benefit

to the extent of the reduction of competition in that particular line of endeavor.

Co-operation Defined

With co-operative marketing organizations, however, there is much more involved than that. *Co-operation is a world movement designed by the common people to give them relief from economic pressure, either brought about by excessive competition or the operation of a too predatory capital.* When a co-operative fails it is striking a blow at the entire world movement; its faults and weaknesses are magnified and applied to other operating co-ops; it instills a doubt in the membership of all co-operatives as to the safety of their own organizations and tends to set back the movement all over the world in a manner which is not apparent in private business.

For this reason if for no other the management of a co-operative must be on the most conservative basis.

The fact that the financing of co-operative marketing associations is done on credits which are secured upon the products being marketed, calls for the retaining of margins which will protect the association against any possible or impossible conditions, and the individual members must be prepared to sacrifice themselves to the extent that the association may feel necessary, even if they appear to err on the side of caution.

Should the management yield weakly to a popular clamor for an excessive distribution of proceeds against their knowledge of the facts, they are endangering not only their own position, the affairs of the association, or of the individual member, but are also temporarily endangering the progress of Co-operation throughout the world.

Economy of Management

Now let us turn for a moment to another very important feature of co-operative management, and that is economy of management.

The general overhead of a co-operative association is subjected to the closest scrutiny of the members. The comparison drawn is measured against, to some extent, the individual income of the member insofar as salaries are concerned, rather than against the expenses of competitive organizations. There has never been any disposition in farmer organizations, at least in Western Canada, to be niggardly in the rate of salary they have granted to their officials, but at the same time men who accept employment in co-operative associations must understand that part of the reward is in the joy of the work, the playing of a part in a great movement. I would place employment in a co-operative as being a definite compromise between civil service and ordinary business, without the restrictions of the former and without the possibility of amassing a fortune in the latter.

Cut Down Expenses

The fact that the overhead of a co-operative is a direct levy on the members calls for the most rigid economy in all departments. I have many times heard co-operatives criticised for their growing overhead, the remark being passed, "Oh

they don't have to make their money, they just charge it up." Under these conditions it is essential that all expenditures be on the basis of necessity. I would point out that economy of operation is not necessarily efficiency; there is a nice point of judgment here for the management to decide as to a necessary and an unnecessary expenditure. The happy medium is as usual a desirable aim.

Staff also presents a real problem to a management. It is important that the aims and objects of an association should be thoroughly understood and accepted by the staff. At all points where an association comes in contact with its members there should be complete harmony, the member feeling that the staff are doing their human utmost to serve him in the manner he wishes to be served; the staff feeling that their services are appreciated. The necessity for management rules for the guidance of staff can be reduced to a minimum according to its ability to instill the staff with a correct view of their work. The humblest member of the staff is a factor in establishing the right relationship.

I have presented to you as I see them some of the major problems which confront a management, the correct solution of which is different in most circumstances and for which no rule can be laid down.

Understanding Needed

Solomon's desire for an understanding heart was to the point. To solve most of these problems it is necessary to understand humanity as represented in your organization. Without a certain understanding, how can the questions be met?

I am sure you do not expect me to deal in this address with the details of business administration, but I would like to remark in passing that the absolute control of all detail is essential to an efficient organization. This can be easily accomplished by a system of reports from departmental and branch heads, so that the management of an entire organization is centralized for the benefit of the Board of Directors.

Fair Dealing

Let us now turn to the contact with the business world. For a co-operative aiming at serving its members sincerely there is only one policy to pursue, and that is to give as high a quality of service to your customers as you do to your own members; absolute rigidity with the best business practices and morality, fair dealing and a rigid insistence on your own rights. Such a policy will solve your business problems and will very shortly establish the reputation of your organization in a manner that will enable it to carry out for its members the aims and ideals which brought it into being.

Inferiority Complex Hinders Co-operation

Individualism and Friendship With Old-Liners Also Balks Pools

Three factors make up the sum total of the reasons why more farmers do not join co-operative marketing associations.

Three factors—at any rate—are responsible for the fact that 75 per cent of the live stock producers do not support the Chicago Live Stock Producers Association. And these three factors, according to Henry Park of Genoa, Illinois, are: individualism, friendship and inferiority complexes.

"First," declares Mr. Park, "farmers as a group are extremely individualistic. They are extremely independent. They hate to have somebody think for them or lead them, rather they seem to want to be left free to work out their own salvation and their own marketing problem."

Friendship a Factor

"The second reason is friendship. How many times do we hear it in our Chicago office, 'I would have liked to have shipped to the Chicago Producers but I just could not. I have known so and so (naming some commission man) for years and I would hate to turn him down.'"

"The third reason is that farmers as a whole have underestimated their strength, their power and the possibilities of concerted efforts. Figures that have been recently released by the Department of Agriculture show that the combined membership of co-operative organizations in this country is in excess of two and a half million. Allowing for duplications, we can safely say that at least two million live stock producers are members of co-operative associations. Can you picture the improvement that can be brought about if these two million men marketed every head of live stock, every quart of milk, every bushel of grain through co-operative organizations that are now at their disposal?"

Price Forecasting Not Much Favored

Majority of States Using Agricultural Reviews Do Not Approve Plan

Of the 18 of the United States which at present send out reviews of economic conditions and prospects affecting the farms, a majority are not in favor of direct agricultural price forecasts, it was reported this week by A. B. Genung, of the Department of Agriculture.

"The weight of opinion based on experience seems to be against the policy of direct price forecasting in these publications," reported Mr. Genung. "A minority, on the other hand, favors careful forecasting of prices on the ground that this constitutes the ultimate in this kind of service to the farmers."

The eighteen States which now send out monthly summaries are Alabama, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia and Washington.

Fills a Need

"That this type of economic summary fills a need in the educational scheme

Toronto Business Man Urges Alberta Farmers to Join Wheat Pool

J. T. Todd, General Manager of Todd Lumber Co., Gives Reasons Why His Alberta Land Is Under Pool Contract and Says It Is Good Business.

There are some who contend that the Wheat Pool is suitable only as an organization to look after farmers who have not the ability to look after themselves.

This idea has been fostered by Pool opponents in order to belittle the organization and cast aspersions on the business ability of its members.

The following letter is from J. T. Todd, a Toronto business man who owns farm land in the Crowfoot district. He points out clearly and concisely why he is a member of the Alberta Wheat Pool. He shows that a farmer on joining this organization is only following the example of individuals engaged in other businesses. Co-operation and consolidation are ever present in the business world and no one thinks the less of an individual who unites with others for his own protection and advancement.

J. T. Todd, General Manager of the J. T. Todd Lumber Company of Toronto, is the writer of the subjoined letter. This letter was written to a neighboring farmer in the Crowfoot district urging him to join the Wheat Pool. The letter will speak for itself.

"I have often wondered if you had joined up with the Wheat Pool. If you have not I believe if you will consider this matter very seriously you will find it is much to your interest to be a member of the Pool, for as you know the Pool is only the farmer in business for himself and the more support the Pool has the better they are going to do for all of us. It is simply a cold blooded proposition so far as we are concerned and we, like every one else in business, want to get as much for our labor as we can. This is a

day of co-operation and not only the farmers are doing this, but the largest industries such as automobiles and steel and the people in the steel and automobile business are considered to be some of the brainiest people in the world and they are only following the lead which the farmers have pointed out to them during the past five years. Stores are also doing the same thing.

"I have clipped out of *The U.F.A.* a sheet from May 1st issue, page 11, which I am sending you and wish you would read the same over carefully and I believe if you will consider this matter from your own best interests, and the best interest of the community and farmers at large you will decide that you cannot afford not to be a Pool member and I believe — will figure the same way. I would not think of being out of the Pool myself and I just purchased 320 acres more land this spring and as you know 200 acres of that is now broken and will be in crop next year and all of this will be in the Pool, in fact if I had ten times as much land as I have it could be handled no other way than through the Pool. I would like to see you and all the fellows in the Crowfoot District members of the Pool and if enough would come in we could have a Pool elevator at Crowfoot, and this is what we want in time and I believe with the way the movement is growing that we will eventually have it."

"Do you believe there is such a thing as honor among thieves?"

"Certainly not. They are just as bad as other people!"—*Strand*.

appears to be the reason for its development to date," stated the report. "It is, and should be thought of as, purely an educational medium. It is part of that broad program, in which the Department of Agriculture and the State Colleges are linked as profitably as possible to the requirements of the markets. The educational aspect of these publications has been and should be strictly adhered to."

"The characteristic common to most of these publications is an effort to present the basic factors which make up the current picture of production, movement, consumption, and price of farm products. However, there are some important differences both in approach and in degree of interpretation of facts. Certain states hold chiefly to the presentation of their own research results. Others interpret the current data of world-wide origin."

Lord Rodney Joins Alberta Wheat Pool

**British Noblemen Who Own Farm Land
in Alberta Are Keen for Pool**

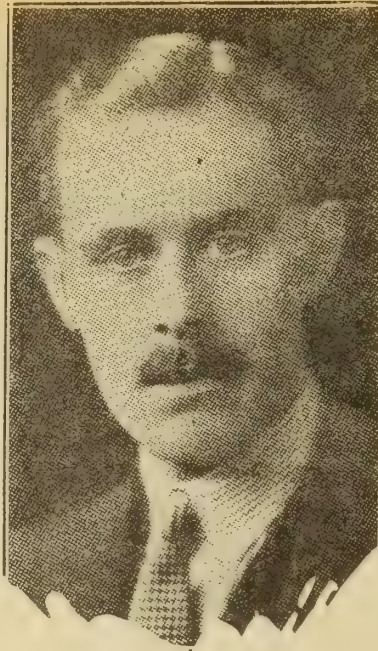
Considerable interest was evinced when the Prince of Wales, heir to the British throne, joined the membership ranks of the Alberta Wheat Pool last year. The popular Prince owns the E. P. Ranch, which is located west of High River, and it was his pleasure to join the ranks of this co-operative organization which markets the bulk of Western Canada's grain.

Just recently another British nobleman signed an Alberta Wheat Pool contract. This personage is George Bridges Harley, eighth Baron of Rodney, who operates a thousand-acre farm east of Edmonton.

Lord Rodney is a descendant of a noted British family. One of his ancestors was a crusader under Richard Coeur de Lion, and his whole lineage is largely a record of British history. Another ancestor was a British admiral who inflicted defeat on the French and Spanish fleets at the naval battle of Dominico in 1782. During the war, Lord Rodney was a major in the British Tank Corps. Shortly before the armistice he married Marjory, the eldest daughter of the Hon. Launcelot Lowther, brother and heir of the Earl of Lonsdale. In 1918 Lord Rodney and his wife came to Canada. On their arrival in Edmonton they hired out as "man and wife" employees of a bachelor farmer near Fort Saskatchewan. While Lady Rodney did the cooking, her husband worked as a hired man. For a whole summer they cooked, slept and worked from sun-up until sun-down. A few years later Lord Rodney bought a farm in that district and has since increased its size to a thousand acres. He is a real farmer and toils as hard as the most of his neighbors.

Lord Rodney signed a Pool Contract on the solicitation of Louis Normandeau, Pool field man working in the Edmonton district.

A third British peer who is a member of the Wheat Pool is the Duke of Sutherland. The 7000 acre Sutherland farm at Brooks has been under a Pool contract for a number of years. Last week the Second Series Contract was signed by the agent of the Duke, who evidently was favorably impressed with the results of the operation of the Wheat Pool. The Duke of Sutherland's farm at Brooks is one of the show places in that district. The land is irrigated and the farm beautified with large groves of trees.



LORD RODNEY

Scottish Co-op. Magazine Comments on International Wheat Pool Conference

The Scottish Co-operator.—The decision made at last week's International Wheat Pool Conference, to allow consumers' co-operative associations to take part in the work of the Wheat Pool organization through nationally formed committees, will be received with the liveliest satisfaction in this country. It is, in effect, the acceptance of a policy persistently advocated during the last year in the columns of the *Scottish Co-operator* and by responsible leaders of the movement here in Scotland.

The advocacy of that policy has, it is true, been misrepresented in certain quarters as opposition to producers' co-operation. Co-operators have been charged with inconsistency and failure to recognize the application of co-operative principles outside their own consumers' movement.

If misgivings did exist regarding the Pool, they were misgivings that were not altogether unjustified. Here in three years we were witnessing one of the most phenomenal growths of co-operative effort in recent history. In three years' time Canadian producers, harassed and exploited by capitalist speculators, have thrown off the yoke which money interests would impose on them, and have banded themselves together in a huge co-operative organization which today controls the bulk of the Canadian wheat crop. Was it surprising that the consumer should be startled by this amazing growth and power? All the elements of monopoly were present in this latest form of ownership and control. How would this new power be wielded? Would the consumers of bread in our great white cities be compelled to expiate the sins of the speculators in the years prior to 1923? These questions have been exercising the minds of consumers in this country for the past eighteen months. They were questions which time alone could answer. The Regina Conference has supplied an answer that

is a recognition of the mutual interests of producers and consumers. "The World Conference of Co-operative Producers and Consumers" represents a very definite step towards the solution of our food problems, an advance made not by governments, minister, or commissions, but by the people themselves. It is all the more important, therefore, that co-operative consumers' movements throughout the world should give their fullest support and sympathy to the Pool. It may be that a young organisation such as the farmers have created has still many difficulties and obstacles in its way. But the solution of these difficulties has ceased to become a problem affecting only the producer.

Commends Pool to All French Canadians

The following letter appeared in a recent issue of *L'Union* French paper published in Edmonton.

Cluny, Alta., June 24, 1928.
Manager, *L'Union*.
Edmonton, Alberta.

Dear Sir:

I saw in *L'Union* of June 21st the letter from a subscriber congratulating Louis Normandeau on his appointment as French Canadian agent for the Wheat Pool. Allow me to add my felicitations to Mr. Normandeau, whom I know from all reports is qualified to represent the French Canadian farmers in that great organization known as the Wheat Pool. I hope that all French Canadian farmers of the Province will appreciate that it is to their great interest to unite themselves with those who are already members of the Wheat Pool and who have contributed to the magnificent success of that great organization.

There is another French Canadian whom we honor in that great organization and who was one of the first in 1923 to throw himself body and soul into the movement. He knew at once that the Wheat Pool was the only thing which could place the farmers on the road to prosperity. Also he served without counting hours, days, or fatigue. We were not able to speak to him for five minutes without discussion turning to the Wheat Pool.

Also he is the one who signed up all the members in our district. I refer to J. A. Maynard of Cluny, business man and large wheat farmer. Mr. Maynard had in wheat in 1927, 800 acres and 850 acres this year.

I am pleased to add that Mr. Maynard was elected delegate in 1927 and that this year he has been elected by acclamation. You know that the delegates elect the Directors at the Convention which takes place in the month of November of each year.

Thus, with Mr. Normandeau in the north of the Province and Mr. Maynard in the south, we French Canadians may rest assured of being represented by two active members who will always look after the interest of French Canadians; and we are assured that our co-operation with the members of other nationalities will always be kept in mind to make the Wheat Pool stronger and also more profitable for us.

I thank you, Sir, for your kindness and remain,

Yours very truly,

A Subscriber.

Bennett for Peace River

George Bennett of Mannville, Director of the Wheat Pool for the Edmonton district, will represent the Pool on the tour of the Peace River which will be conducted by the Edmonton Board of Trade. This tour will commence from Edmonton on July 27th. The Peace River district is strongly sympathetic towards the Wheat Pool and Mr. Bennett will make contact with the local leaders of the Wheat Pool activities in that progressive area.

To Pay Interest on Commercial Reserve

Wheat Pool members will be interested to know that the Board of Directors have decided to pay interest on the Commercial Reserve Fund which has been deducted from year to year from the amount due to the members. This decision was arrived at at the last meeting of the Board of Directors.

The Commercial Reserve Fund has now reached a total of approximately one million dollars. Each member is credited on the books with the exact amount deducted and receives a statement each year intimating the amount of his credit. The interest payment will date from August 31st, 1927, and will be at the rate of six per cent.

It is the intention of the Directors as time goes on to refund the deduction for Commercial Reserve to those who have contributed.

News & Views

Huxley Secretary

S. W. Stasel of Huxley has been elected Secretary of Huxley Pool Local No. 4E3, in place of J. J. Miller of Huxley.

Municipal District Joins Pool

Hiram Municipal District, located in the vicinity of Youngstown, has become a member of the Wheat Pool. All grain reverting to the municipality as its share in any land sale, will be marketed through the Wheat Pool.

"Overages" Money for Research

The Federal Government has decided to devote the entire amount of money accumulated from overages in the Canadian Terminal Elevators towards research in connection with the grain problems. The amount of this money is now \$219,000.

Anticipate Big Shipment

Vancouver is looking forward to the handling of a hundred million bushels of wheat during the coming grain year—1928-29. This will mean that all the terminal elevators on the Vancouver waterfront will have to be filled and emptied ten times during the season. It will mean that 375 ships will be required to move the grain. The shipping activity alone will require an expenditure of over two and a half million dollars.

A Forward Step

Commenting on the changed policy of the Pool elevator system the Farm

Good Results of Wheat Pool Canvass

Surprisingly good results have been obtained from the efforts of the Wheat Pool canvassers for Second Series Contracts all over Alberta. Directors, delegates and canvassers are working diligently in order that the Pool may enter its second term with a large acreage under contract. A feature of the contracts now being received is the larger acreage per contract. Many of the larger farmers are joining the Pool ranks. A few of the larger acreages signed under the Second Series Contract are: Joe Kuich of Oyen, 500 acres; L. P. Schooling, Hussar, 2400 acres; Jas. Nelson, Carseland, 500 acres; George James, Bulwark, 680 acres; M. N. Rudolph, Provost, 500 acres; H. H. Smith, Vulcan, 600 acres; D. L. Thompson, Hussar, 1000 acres; John Baranec, Sedalia, 500 acres; Michael Monner, Milo, 880 acres; Thos. Davey, Craigmyle, 500 acres.

and Ranch Review states: "This is a forward step in line with the real co-operative policy of the pool movement, and the directors are to be congratulated on working out a feasible plan that will obtain the result aimed at."

Special Effort at Bingville

Carl Axelsson writes from Bingville, stating that a special effort is being made in his district to increase the sign-up of the Second Series Pool Contract. Mr. Axelsson is starting out with a hundred contracts and a determination to make his district as nearly one hundred per cent. for the Pool as he possibly can.

Small Millers Co-op.

The latest thing in co-operative marketing in Canada is a co-operative organization which is being formed among the smaller millers of Eastern Canada, especially those in the Province of Ontario. Many of these small millers, all of whom are good customers of the Western Wheat Pools, feel that the wheat producers of Western Canada have taught them how to remedy the position which tends to disrupt prices every year, and at a recent

meeting of the Dominion Millers Association held at Guelph, Ontario, a plan submitted by the executive of the association was endorsed practically unanimously by the millers present at the meeting.

"Be Alive"

Mr. Nat Bowen of Gleichen, Alta., writes:—"For years the majority of farmers have been stuck with their noses so close to the grindstone that they are dead to anything else but that constant grind. On three different occasions I have had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Ben Plumer speak. Two of those times there were less than 25 people present, the last time (at Namaka) there were about 50. Now, when farmers are so dead to their own interests as to be too 'busy' to hear a man like Mr. Plumer speak in the interest of their (the farmers') affairs, they are certainly dead; so I respectfully suggest that the slogan for this year for the Alberta Wheat Pool shall be 'Be Alive'."

Wheat Pool and Olympic Games

Canada Week By Week.—The principle of co-operation in Western Canada, which in recent years has resulted in the formation and successful operation of the Canadian Wheat Pool, the largest farmers' co-operative marketing organization in the world, is to be applied at the Olympic trials by the Winnipeg Rowing Club eight to be held at St. Catharines, Ontario, early in July. The Winnipeg crew is coxswained by Bruce Murray of the Canadian Wheat Pool headquarters' staff, who is applying the principle of co-operation in the training of the crew—all working together in unison and harmony for the good of the whole.

It is expected that at least five eight-oared crews will battle for the honor of representing Canada at the Olympic games to be held at Amsterdam, Holland next August.

Bruce Murray, who is 28 years old and has worked in the Canadian Wheat Pool head office since the incorporation of the Pool four years ago, has been active in the rowing game for over six years. At the last three successive North-West International Regattas he has coxed a Winnipeg crew to victory and is hoping to repeat this performance at St. Catharines. If they win at the Olympic trials Murray and his crew will go to Amsterdam with all the good wishes of over 140,000 farmers of Western Canada for whom he works.

Jardine on Pool Advantages

The advantages of co-operative marketing organizations, when completely financed and properly managed, were recent-

Voting for Delegates

Members of the Wheat Pool are reminded that balloting for delegates is now proceeding. Ballots must be in the head office, Calgary, by July 31st.

It is very desirable that Wheat Pool members should exercise their franchise. In districts where a contest is being held, every member has been furnished with a balloting paper on which is printed the names of the candidates. Voting is done on the preferential system, that is, a "1" should be placed opposite the name of the first choice, "2" opposite the second choice, and so on. However, voting for one candidate does not spoil the ballot.

It would be better if members would mark their ballots and send them in at once and not wait until the end of the month. July 31st falls on a Tuesday. Ballots must be in head office by that date and members should make allowance for the time it will take for the ballots to be carried to Calgary.

It is hoped that this will re-awaken interest in the balloting and that this important date will not be overlooked by many of the members.

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ly summarized by Hon. W. Jardine as follows:

"They give agriculture the same effective bargaining power that other industries have enjoyed since they got together. Through these organizations the farmers will be able to widen their markets, foreign and domestic, standardize commodities, cut down overhead, control seasonal surpluses, eliminate gluts in the market, stabilize agricultural prices, bring about better adjustment of production to demand, decrease the spread between the producer and consumer and get back to the farmer a larger share of the consumer's dollar without materially increasing, if at all, the prices paid by consumers."

A Paris Letter

Pierre Jardon, Paris representative of the Canadian Wheat Pool writes as follows to the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool:

I just want to give you a word told to me lately by one of the most important firms in Europe, who were doing the main part of Manitoba business in this country before our arrival, but who now think that we took their place. Speaking of our success, they made the following comparison:

"What is the use for us to try to criticize you and your results, when they are known by everybody. We can only compare us to the old horse-cab, and you to the taxi-cab now. We are unable to follow you, and the only thing we can do is to admire how fast you can obtain the results for which we worked so many years."

Extensimeter for Measuring Baking Quality of Wheat

A milling chemist employed by the Grands Moulins de Paris, has devised an apparatus called the "Extensimeter" which graphically portrays the baking quality of wheat. In Europe the basis of practically all milling mixtures is domestic wheat of low strength, which in most cases must be augmented in volume to meet local requirements and in all cases must be strengthened by the use of stronger foreign varieties. These foreign wheats differ widely in quality, strength and breadmaking qualities. It is said that there are about thirty varieties of wheat grown throughout the world which may find their way to the European market and upon which the miller draws according to price inducements. The principal wheats, however, are (1) the Hard Spring Manitobas from Canada; (2) the Hard Spring, Hard Winter and Soft Red Winter wheats from the United States; (3) the Russian Spring wheat; (4) the "Karachi" wheats from India; (5) the Barusso and Rosafe wheats from Argentine; and (6) the Soft White wheat of Australia.

The character of the bread produced tends to remain relatively constant and uniform. Millers must therefore produce year after year a uniform and standard quality of flour, particularly where the products of individual mills are marketed under a well-established brand. To produce a flour of uniform quality out of wheats of such varying types involves an expert handling and blending of milling mixtures. In the smaller mills good results are obtained largely by long experience in blending. In the larger mills, however, more scientific methods are employed and the "extensimeter" seems to be one of the most successful devices which have been found.

MR. BENNETT AND THE FARMERS

(Manitoba Free Press)

Hon. R. B. Bennett, leader of the Conservative party, is in Quebec. The United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan section, are in Saskatchewan. Mr. Bennett is telling the people of Quebec that what they require to make them prosperous is a high tariff. He has been attacking the King Government because, he says, in four years it has lowered the tariff wall four times. He has been telling the farmers of Quebec that the thing they need to make farming pay is higher duties—higher duties on manufactured goods and also higher duties on agricultural imports.

While Mr. Bennett has been doing this the directors of the United Farmers of Saskatchewan have been together and have passed a resolution asking for an immediate downward revision of the tariff on the tools of production and on the necessities of life. They also ask that the British preference be increased, making it easier for British goods to get into Canada. They claim that the farmer labors under a heavy handicap because of the present rate of duty and the resultant high cost of living.

Mr. Bennett is prescribing a higher tariff for the farmers of Canada. The United Farmers of Saskatchewan are prescribing for themselves a lower tariff.

Will the farmers of Canada accept Mr. Bennett's medicine? We think not. It might be fair to assume that the farmers know more about their own needs than Mr. Bennett does.

HE KNEW ENOUGH AND MORE

A soccer match was to be played between two amateur clubs who were old rivals. In fact, this particular match was always inclined to be like a dog fight. The referee, however, did not turn up and the rival captains set about the task of finding a substitute.

They saw in the crowd one who they imagined would fill the bill.

"I say," said the home town skipper, "you know enough about football to referee this match, don't you?"

"More than that," replied the spectator. "I know enough not to referee it."
—St. John Telegraph-Journal.

SURE, TEDDY KNEW HIM!

Theodore Roosevelt was the acme of simplicity in whatever he did. A caller would begin with "I'm Mr. Jo—" and before he knew what had happened he would have been affectionately called "Jonesy" and shoved into the hall. But the usual system failed to work in the case of a New York haberdasher named Kaskel, who thought he would help out the Colonel with a little personal history.

"Mr. President," he said, "I made your shirts—"

"Major Schurtz," interrupted the President, "I'd have known you anywhere."
—Vancouver Province.

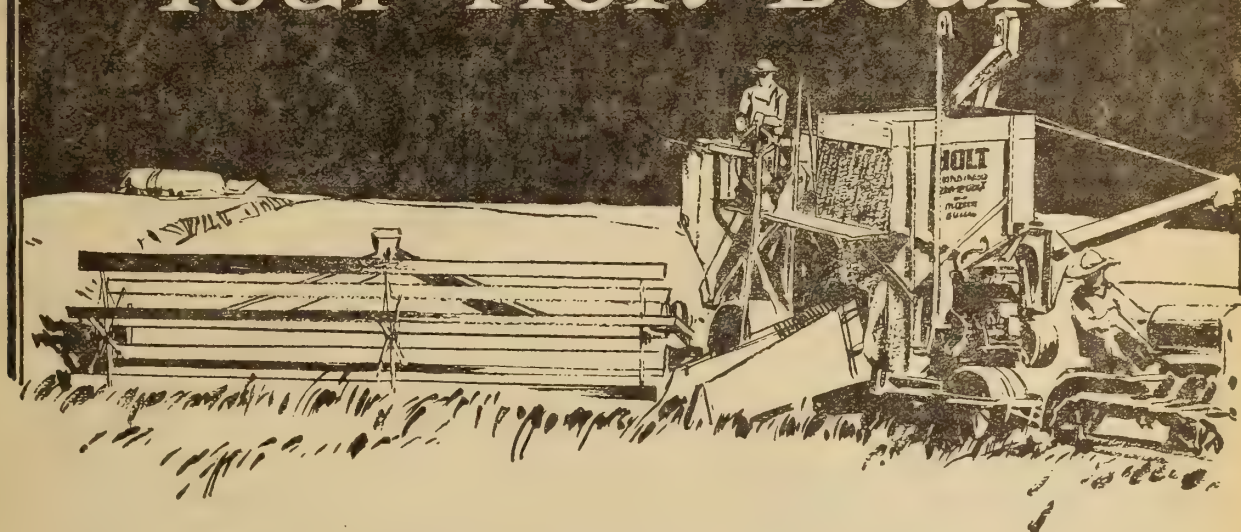
JUST LAZY

"Rastus, your dog seems to be in pain."
"No, suh, he ain't in pain—he's just lazy."

"But surely he must be suffering, or he wouldn't howl like that."

"Jes' plum laziness, jes' laziness; he's sittin' on a thistle."—Everybody's.

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Combined Harvester

Interests of the United Farm Women

A Visit to the Archives at Ottawa

Warwick Farm,
Edgerton, Alta.

Dear Farm Women:

While my notes are still fresh I want to tell you of a visit to the Archives at Ottawa. I had been there once before and enjoyed it so much that I went again to take notes to tell you something of them.

The Public Archives house historic records of Canada and are situated in Ottawa near the Mint. The Archives were housed in one room until 1906, when the present building was opened. The original size of this building was 100 ft. by 60, and the addition which was opened in 1926 is 174 by 60 ft. (larger you see than the original) and they are now wanting additional room.

It would be impossible in one short letter to tell you of all I saw, but I shall try and give a glimpse of different parts and I hope that in the future I may be able to go into some of them in detail and give a more thorough description.

Compared with the records of Great Britain or the older countries of Europe, our oldest records are comparatively recent. I was surprised, however, to learn that we had records extending as far back in our history as have been preserved here. Very interesting are the first ones, more French than English and intermingled with Indian records as well.

Maps of Cartier's Voyage

In the first room which I visited there are maps and documents relating to Cartier's voyage which was made in 1535. There are Letters de Noblesse or the record of the first title granted to Robert Giffart, who was made Seigneur de Beauport with the signature of Louis XIV of France, dated 1658. Nearby is the signature of Francis I. of France and a most interesting looking old prayer book written in the Indian language, which belonged to Father Marquette, famous in our history because he discovered the Mississippi. Also there are records of early Indian missions.

There were early books brown with age, one containing a chapter on "Hochelaga" or Montreal of 1572, written in French of course. There was the old journal of Champlain published in 1620. Then from French names and signatures we suddenly turned to one respecting Nova Scotia bearing the signature of Oliver Cromwell, dated 1656.

To me that signature was intensely interesting at that time, for I had just finished reading Drinkwater's "Life of Cromwell," a most readable book, and I was fascinated to gaze at the signature of a man who had helped do so much to give our ancestors a government with the power of the king responsible to the will of the people.

Another case contained specimens of the early money of Canada. The coins and papers of course differed in size and value and a few interesting pieces were playing cards with the signature of the Governor and Intendant, redeemable in gold in Paris. It did not necessarily mean that the money changed hands over the card table, but with the scarcity of

any kind of paper in a new country, probably that was the best that offered.

Original of B. N. A. Act

To mention a few others. The original of the British North America Act was there; journals of the Hudson's Bay Company of 1756; a petition of Laura Secord to operate a ferry; a document picked up on the field of battle September 13th, 1759, at the Battle of the Plains; also the written manuscript of the Victory Sermon preached ten days after the battle.

When I was looking at these different objects I realized that I had forgotten a tremendous amount of Canadian history, and it struck me that it would probably not do very many of us much harm if we did a little re-reading along that line.

One room is called the Northcliffe room as the contents were given by Northcliffe's heirs, and comprise a most valuable contribution to our records of Canadian history. The books, manuscripts and paintings are of the Seven Years' War, nearly all being relative to the siege of Quebec. Many of the old books and documents have been rebound and are simply beautiful specimens of that art. There are oil paintings of some of the generals and of Montcalm himself; the last letter of Wolfe written the night before his death, and a cabinet that belonged to Montcalm.

In the map room there are some 30,000 maps. The oldest one dealing with the new world was a copy of a map of 1500, and the idea that prevailed then of the earth's formation is rather vague. Also, there is a copy of an old atlas of 1698. The oldest parchment was of the Gulf of St. Lawrence of the year 1700. The oldest original print in the Archives was one showing the North-west passage that was supposed to exist; the map was made by a famous Dutch cartographer named Bleu. Another interesting Dutch print was made by Janson, who had drawn the animals he believed inhabiting the different parts. Of course I cannot remember all these old prints, but one I remember was certified by Halley of Halley's Comet fame.

Collection of War Posters

Another room of much interest to a student of humanity was a room almost entirely devoted to a collection of war posters. All the countries seem to have made most heart-felt pleas, and even if unable to read the language, the artists' appeals were such that any one could read. Our own country, Italy, Hungary, Africa, France, Russia, Brazil, America, Turkey, Australia, Armenia, all had urged the flower of their young manhood to go and die for their country.

The Art Gallery in connection with the Museum contains, of course, the greater number of examples of Canadian art, and I hope to tell of this another time. In the Archives they have a small collection of colored wood-cuts of Phillips, of Winnipeg, probably the leading Canadian artist in that work. The wood-cuts are most beautiful, showing as they do a decided Japanese influence. If any of you enjoy pictures and are in Ottawa in the Archives, be sure and ask to see these for it would be easy to miss them.

Then we passed to the library where they have some 50,000 volumes relating directly or indirectly to the history of Canada; *Quebec Gazette*, for instance, of 1764; a Canadian Almanac of 1780, and in the pamphlet library there are pamphlets that go back to 1620.

On another floor is the book binding room where old pamphlets and books are being bound or re-bound. I noticed a card above a desk with the most appropriate motto: "We bind to protect the knowledge of the past for the benefit of the future."

There are rooms with desks, for students come from all parts of the New World especially to delve into the treasures stored here. Some of the objects of interest have been gifts, but the Canadian Government has purchased the remainder, and I think they have done well to do so and keep us in remembrance of our debt to the past.

Yours sincerely,
H. ZELLA SPENCER

Activities of the U.F.W.A.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL

Naco U.F.W.A. Local held a Strawberry Festival on June 23rd, which was much enjoyed and which brought in the sum of \$65, writes Mrs. P. O. Rutledge, secretary.

CLAIRMONT HAS 12 MEMBERS

"Clairmont U.F.W.A. Local has now twelve members, all the ladies of this district having joined up," writes Miss Viola Palmer, secretary. "You may think that the district is not very big—it is, only the ladies are few and far between."

"SPURFIELD UNION" ORGANIZED

Mrs. J. W. Field, vice-president of the U.F.W.A., has organized a new Local called Spurfield Union U.F.W.A., to which her own membership has been transferred. Mrs. L. M. Tronson was elected president and Miss R. N. Cushing secretary. At the next meeting, Miss Evelyn Brown will give a paper on "Art" and Mrs. Field will demonstrate the making and baking of butter cakes.

HAS 23 PAID UP MEMBERS

Autumn Leaf U.F.W.A. Local, organized in July, 1926, has now a paid up membership of 23, reports Mrs. W. J. Pollard, secretary. "On April 20th we had a very enjoyable concert and rummage sale in the school; the proceeds were \$44.65. Our May meeting was held at the home of Mrs. W. Leale, and the June meeting at the home of Miss Berthe Caron, when we had a large gathering and an interesting discussion on the report of Mrs. Wyman, on Legislation. The members take a keen interest in all our meetings, and, considering that we are widely scattered, quite a number attend each meeting."

AT THREE HILLS LOCAL

Mrs. Sandeman was hostess to the Three Hills U.F.W.A. Local at their May meeting, and was also the speaker,

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better than
any other**

That is our guarantee

THEY'RE so light, so crisp, so enticingly flavoured, that we guarantee you'll like Quaker Corn Flakes better than any corn flake you've ever eaten.

Only Quaker Corn Flakes could carry this money-back guarantee because no other corn flakes have such subtle, intriguing flavour. Their fresh crispness and flavour are preserved for you by the triple-sealed, wax-wrapped package.

With cream, or milk or with berries or fruit, Quaker Corn Flakes are a delicious and wholesome dish at any hour of the day.

Packages contain coupons with which you can obtain silverware and other beautiful articles for personal and household use.

Quaker Corn Flakes



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THIS IS THE BEST
FLAVOURED CORN FLAKES
YOU EVER USED, WRITE
US AND WE WILL GLADLY
REMIT YOU THE COST
OF THE PACKAGE
THE QUAKER OATS
COMPANY**

540

MONEY BACK OFFER ON EVERY PACKAGE

Fashion Book

Send 15c in silver or stamps for our Up-to-date Spring and Summer 1928 Book of Fashions, showing color plates, and containing 500 designs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dress-making, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches) all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

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FLOUR

MAKES MORE
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BREAD

You will enjoy the delightful
difference of Bread made from
"BAKE-RITE"

AT ALL
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"Swat the fly" with GILLETT'S LYE

A teaspoonful of
Gillett's Lye sprinkled
in the Garbage Can
prevents flies breeding

Use Gillett's Lye for all
Cleaning and Disinfecting



Costs little
but always
effective

her subject being "Gardening." Mrs. Sandeman's garden, writes the secretary of the Local, Mrs. Wm. Burns, "has long been admired by the people of the Three Hills district.

"We had a very successful sale of work," continues Mrs. Burns, "when the sum of \$46 was raised. \$10 of this will be set aside to form the nucleus of a flower fund; \$20 has been used to buy materials for making articles for the Pouce Coupe hospital—we are sending a box there very soon. Our June meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Hughes; Mrs. Hepburn, our director, was present and gave us a splendid talk which we all enjoyed. We had a discussion on education, in which the members took part."

DESCRIBES MARKETING TOUR

Mrs. D. W. Warner, of Clover Bar, was the speaker at the regular meeting of Tofteld U.F.W.A. Local, held on June 15th at the home of Mrs. J. E. Warner, when twenty-five members and visitors were in attendance. Mrs. Warner described her trip to Europe with the Canadian Farmers' Marketing Tour last winter, and at the conclusion of her talk was accorded a hearty vote of thanks.

HILLSIDE PICNIC

At the U.F.A. picnic held on June 16th, the members of Hillside U.F.W.A. Local served afternoon tea, and supper at the dance in the evening, making over \$23 profit. One delegate and two visitors from the Local attended the Wetaskiwin convention—"the best I ever attended in Wetaskiwin," writes the secretary, Mrs. R. M. Hoskins. "We are entertaining the Millet Local in August, and expect to have a short talk on social service. We had to postpone the sewing demonstration planned for June, on account of sickness in the district."

ARDENODE JUNE MEETING

In spite of inclement weather, there was a good attendance at the June meeting of Ardenode U.F.W.A. Local, held at the home of Mrs. O. Booth. It was decided that as many as possible would attend the baby clinic to be held at Nightingale. A very interesting letter from Mrs. Field was read, regarding some questions that had been asked of Mrs. Field when she addressed the previous meeting. Mrs. Wyman was to have given an address on the Legislature, but was unable to be present. An interesting part of the program was a guessing contest, the prizes being won by Mrs. C. Dawson and Mrs. Myers. Mrs. Booth served a delicious tea, which was enjoyed by all, including the school children and Juniors who were present.

OLDS U.F.W.A. PROGRAM

A copy of the printed program of Olds U.F.W.A. Local, for 1928, has been received by *The U.F.A.* It contains a list of officers of the Local, as well as the members of the various committees; hostesses for the meetings are also named. The program for the meetings follows:

January: Resolutions for Annual Convention; February: Report of Delegates; March: Address, "Farm Gardens," A. T. Kemp; April: "Legislation," N. S. Smith, M.L.A.; May: Discussion, "Hereditary a Greater Influence than Environment," leader, Mrs. Platt; June: Discussion, "Advisability of obtaining certificates of health before marriage," leader, Mrs. Bellamy; July: Paper, "Food Values and Combinations," Mrs. F. E. Shimer;

August: Paper, "Jack Miner and his Bird Sanctuary," Mrs. T. H. Noad; September: Current Events, Mrs. Cross, Singing School and Spelling Match; October: Report on Prize Gardens; November: Thanksgiving Service; December: Sample Day, Annual Meeting.

Hold Women's Conference at Pembina

On June 20th the Pembina U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association held its semi-annual convention and a new feature was introduced, that is a Women's Conference.

With Mrs. Ethridge in the chair, the meeting was called to order at 10:30 a.m. Speeches and readings were given by Mrs. F. E. Wyman, Provincial First Vice-pres., Miss S. M. G. Duff, L.L.B., of Barrhead, the chairman and Mrs. Wm. Lyons of Hazel Bluff. Mrs. Rabb of Rossington brought us a very excellent report of the Annual Provincial Convention.

It was unanimously decided to hold these conferences semi-annually, with regular conventions, the next to be held at Westlock. Afterwards we all adjourned to lunch and the general session in the afternoon.

Yours truly,

L. McGINNIS, Secretary

Men do not stumble over mountains—
mostly mole hills.—Confucius.

Seasonable Recipes

By AUNT CORDELIA

Mushroom Sauce. As this is the season for mushrooms (and as the rain has been plentiful, so should be the mushrooms), a recipe from "Old Country" may be useful: 3 tablespoons fat, 4 tablespoons flour, 1 pint stock (or water in which vegetables have been boiled, or milk), $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, 1 pint mushrooms, 1 teaspoon Worcester sauce. Melt the fat, and brown the flour in it; add the stock slowly and the mushrooms just long enough before serving to have them hot. To prepare the mushrooms, scrape the stems and peel the caps, if large, cut in pieces. Wash quickly in salted water. Drain and dry. Saute in a little hot butter three minutes.

"This sauce, poured over boiled rice, is a delicious main dish for supper," writes "Old Country," "or I often use it with dishes made from hashed or minced cold meat, scraps from steak, scrag ends, etc."

Other Sauces. This suggests other variations of "white sauce" or "drawn butter" for use with left-over meats, hard-boiled eggs, vegetables, macaroni, etc. A good foundation is made of 3 tablespoons dripping or butter, 2 tablespoons flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, pepper, 1 cup boiling water. Melt the fat, add the flour and seasonings, and then the water, stirring slowly. To this foundation may be added $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoon lemon juice and $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoon chopped parsley; or 1 hard-boiled egg, chopped fine; $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoon chopped pickle or chopped olive; 2 tablespoons catsup or chili sauce; 1 large or 2 small cucumbers (pared and chopped very fine, drained) with a very little paprika and cayenne. (The latter is good with fish.)

"The U.F.A." Pattern Department

Send order to *The U.F.A. Pattern Department*, Lougheed Bldg., Calgary. Allow ten days for receipt of pattern. Be sure to give name, address, size and number of pattern required.



6191. Ladies' Dress.

Cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size as shown in the large view, requires $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 35 inch material, together with $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of contrasting material. If made as shown in the small view, without yoke facing and sleeves, 3 yards will be required. The width of the dress at the lower edge with plaits extended is 1 5-8 yard. Price 15c.

6202. Dress for Junior and Miss.

Cut in 4 Sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16 year size requires $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards of material 32 inches wide, together with 5-8 yard of contrasting material. The width of the dress at the lower edge with plaits extended is 2 1-8 yards. Price 15c.

"Renouncing War" While Preparing for It Is Both "Folly and Hypocrisy"

By GEORGE YOUNG, M.V.O.
In *The New Leader*, London, England

The American formula renouncing war as an instrument of national policy has been accepted by fifteen of the leading Governments of the world—subject, of course, to as many implicit or explicit reservations. What the formula means to those rulers who will subscribe to it in a series of treaties they alone know. To the common people who will have to pay for



*Wise Parents
Know*

Boys and girls, quite as much as grown-ups, need a warming food, a food that fortifies against cold. This need is realized in delicious, warmth-giving

OGILVIE OATS

Order from your dealer—
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Save Trips to Town



You may safely send your deposits to this bank by mail. Every deposit by mail will be given careful and immediate attention, and you will receive an acknowledgment by return post.

28R

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Jimmy, Mary and Robert
are eating bread made from

Robin Hood FLOUR



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a breach of this engagement, it means that their rulers undertake to make war "tabu" to their tribe.

Let us see how they are doing it. We need go no further than the Aldershot "tattoo." This "tattoo" is an institution of the late lamented Hohenzollern Empire recently introduced into this country. In pre-war Germany it was just a display of the pageantry and panoply of that mighty force that was the basis of that Prussian Kaiserdom. In post-war Britain it is no less symbolic of our present Government. It begins, for example, with an episode from the crusades—so as to suggest that all war is a crusade. What matter that the crusades by impoverishing Europe and by destroying the Eastern Empire ended by subjecting Christianity for four centuries to Islam. We British, it is to be understood, are always crusaders when we go on the warpath. Then after a demonstration of the chivalry and Christianity of murderous muddles, like the storming of Badajos, the show ends on an even higher note of the "undying dead" and "Abide With Me." Even the most hardened reporters "feel a catch at the throat" and report their conviction "that the dead have not died in vain."

It was a fellow-countryman of Mr. Kellogg and a great soldier who proved once for all the formula for renouncing war and all its works when he said that "War is Hell." Let our rulers stop their propaganda that War is the Gate of Heaven! *Signing treaties, renouncing it as an instrument of policy while they are spending taxes on representing war as an institution of our national religion is folly and hypocrisy.*

Mr. Young, whose article is quoted above, is a recognized authority on foreign affairs, of which he had long experience in the British diplomatic service. He volunteered for service in the ranks during the Great War. He is the author of various works on diplomacy and war.

While, as an Englishman, he naturally deals with the efforts being made to foster a war psychology in his own country, the example which he cites has excellent parallels in other great states which propose to go through the formula of signing the much-revised Kellogg treaty, and not least in the United States of America. Fascist Italy, of course, is preparing an air fleet which, to quote Signor Mussolini, is intended to be so great as to "darken the sun" when in flight. Almost every Government which proposes to sign the treaty is engaged, as Mr. Young states, in educating its people to regard war as an instrument of its "national religion." —Editor, *The U.F.A.*

Acadia U.F.W.A. Conference

A U.F.W.A. Conference will be held in Hanna on the morning of the Acadia Constituency Convention, at 10 o'clock, in the Fleming Hall, Wednesday, August 8th.

This conference for the women is an innovation this year, and it is hoped that every woman will make a special effort to attend. A program will be arranged to cover the work of the women and a member of our U.F.W.A. Executive has promised to attend.

MARY BANNER,
Director Acadia U.F.W.A.

U.F.A. Junior Activities

Watchword: SERVICE

Motto: EQUITY

Dear Juniors:

In this week's issue we have in our Junior section two rather long articles, and so I am not going to take up any space with my letter this time.

The article by our Junior President, Mr. Charlie Mills, will, I am sure, prove of great interest to you all, for it is about the Co-operative Institute which was held at the University, June 25th to 29th.

You will remember your Local receiving a letter telling about this Institute and asking the Local to choose a delegate and send the name in to the Registrar at the Legislative Buildings, Edmonton. This was a free offer made by the Committee in charge of the Institute to the young people of Alberta and was open to all young people's organizations. Although not so many U.F.A. Juniors were present as we had wished to see, quite a number of young people grasped this splendid opportunity, and we hope that next year more of our own boys and girls will do so.

Mr. Mills tells us all about the Institute from the standpoint of the young people who were present—what the various lectures were about and how they were enjoyed and so on, and I am sure that you will enjoy reading of this very much.

Fraternally yours,
EDNA M. HULL,
Secretary.

Young People Grasp Fundamentals of Co-operation

Courses at Co-operative Institute of Great Value to Young Albertans

By CHARLIE MILLS, President Junior U.F.A.

The Institute of Co-operation, held at the University of Alberta, Edmonton, during the last week in June, was the first of its kind ever held in Alberta—where already the practice of co-operation has assumed such great and wonderful proportions—yet the teaching of co-operation is in its infancy.

To this Institute came men and women, boys and girls—the young people—from all over the Province, to learn the aims and objects, the true principles of co-operation, and then, having learned, to return to their homes—"The Outposts of the Empire of New Ideas."

To this Institute came also, as instructors, experts, specialists in co-operation, from different parts of Canada, from the United Kingdom, and from the United States, each contributing directly to the general knowledge, the work that was being done and the progress that is being made in his or her particular field of co-operative activity.

The Young People's Courses

The courses particularly adapted and of interest to the young people were under the direction of Prof. Murchie and W. M. Drummond, and dealt with "Fundamentals of Co-operation." That

these courses were of great interest to the young people was proven by the splendid attendance and response of the young people, and by many of the older people as well.

Dealing with the Fundamentals of Co-operation the instructors began with:

- (1) The early beginnings of co-operation and first principles.
- (2) The scope of Agricultural Co-operation.
- (3) Co-operative Marketing.
- (4) Social significance of Western Co-operation.

This course covered a very large field of activity and explained much that has been done, and the great amount yet to be done, the application of the principles of co-operation to different phases of work—what could be and what could not be accomplished by the application of these principles.

The all embracing scope of co-operation was dealt with, "That co-operation is a bond which binds all together, irrespective of creeds and nationalities."

Freedom with Responsibility

In dealing with the responsibility of the individual to the co-operative organization, the lecturers explained that although in a co-operative society the individual gives up some liberty, it is so that all may have greater freedom; that exactly the same principle is operative there as with our laws. We have laws which, while they curtail individual freedom, mean that all have greater liberty because of them. It seemed to me that these young people's lectures on the "Fundamentals of Co-operation" were some of the very best given during the week. Not belonging to particular fields of specialized co-operation, they were of general interest to all, but particularly to the young people who now have grasped the principles upon which the co-operative movement is founded, and which makes specialized effort in any phase of co-operative work possible.

I believe that young people attending this Institute of Co-operation are returning to their homes with a greater conception of the possibilities and the responsibilities of co-operation and they have learned much that will help them in meeting the problems and responsibilities of the future in an intelligent and creditable manner.

We, as young people upon whose shoulders all too soon the burdens of the world will come to rest, turn to co-operation because it offers the best hope of the world, for progress, and for a higher civilization, bringing in its wake peace, happiness and prosperity. The response of the young people to the inspiration of this first Institute of Co-operation augurs well for the future.

Year of Progress in Junior U.F.A.

Secretary's Report to the Annual U.F.A. Junior Conference

By Miss E. M. HULL

In presenting to you my second report of the work of the Junior Branch, I feel that we may well be proud of the progress that has been made in the Junior organi-

ation during the past year. In spite of the fact that it is hard to keep the number of Junior members high owing to so many of the young people as they grow older leaving the home district, some to continue their studies, some to run farms of their own, others to follow other professions, our Junior Branch has been increasing in number of Locals and in membership quite steadily during the past year.

Growing Stronger

Since June, 1927, there have been organized thirty new locals, compared to eleven from June, 1926, to June, 1927. This means that there were nineteen more Locals organized in the past year than in the year before. The majority of these Locals, judging from letters and reports received from their secretaries, are getting along splendidly, and are fast becoming strong enough and enthusiastic enough to lend an added piquancy to the competition for the Efficiency Banner, not perhaps this year, although some have entered the contest, but certainly next year and in the years to come. In membership we are gradually growing stronger—last June your Secretary reported a membership of 747, which was an increase of 110 over the membership of the previous year. This year, I take much pleasure in reporting a membership of 1145, or an increase of 398 over last year.

No report of the Junior branch would be complete without a few words regarding the reading course sent out by the University. Miss Montgomery has already spoken to you about the course today, but it seems to me to be such a fine opportunity for self-improvement and self-education that I cannot refrain from mentioning it here and urging you to take it up this next winter. You are all aware of the fact that this chance was nearly lost to the boys and girls of Alberta through lack of interest a year ago, and how much greater interest has been shown since then, and I hope that we will never let that aroused interest die, for as surely as we do will the University be justified in recalling the course and the scholarships. If you did not take the course last winter, or if you tried and failed, do not become discouraged. Remember, "He who tries to do something and fails, is infinitely better than he who tries to do nothing and succeeds." Just tell yourself that you will not fail again, that it "can be done" and then buckle right in, and you'll do it! Or at least, by making the attempt you will give yourself a splendid start along the high-road to success.

I would also like, in this report, to remind the Juniors that really to make a success of the organization, co-operation is necessary. If you are going to successfully carry on the work of your Local, you must co-operate with the other members of your Local. You must learn to consider, not what you would like, but what the majority of the members would like, and what is best for the Local. And you must work in harmony with the senior Locals for what is best for the community, and in that way you are working for the good of the whole organization. But there is another way you must co-operate if you would work for the good of the organization as a whole, and that is by reporting to Central Office after every meeting and by keeping in touch with your officers. Look beyond your immediate community and through Central and your officers, co-operate with other Locals in your Constituency and throughout the Province. This was urged last year, and the response has been very

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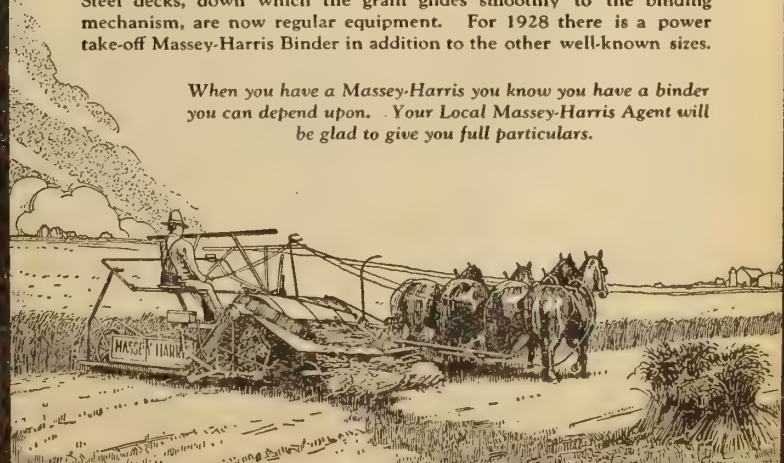
The Best Binder

Because it gives less trouble; successfully harvests the most difficult crops; does good work for many years; uses less twine, and requires little attention or outlay for repair expense, farmers regard the "Massey-Harris" as the best binder.

Several exclusive features contribute to the success of the Massey-Harris Binder. One is strength in the main "trussed" frame and the table. This preserves alignment, making the binder easy-running and light draft. It is also an important factor in insuring long wear. Another is the reel which can be quickly set in the position best suited to control the crop. The Massey-Harris binding mechanism ties a sheaf tighter than others, thereby making a saving in twine. The canvas used on Massey-Harris Binders is the strongest made.

Many new features have been added to the Massey-Harris Binder. Steel decks, down which the grain glides smoothly to the binding mechanism, are now regular equipment. For 1928 there is a power take-off Massey-Harris Binder in addition to the other well-known sizes.

When you have a Massey-Harris you know you have a binder you can depend upon. Your Local Massey-Harris Agent will be glad to give you full particulars.



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AGENCIES EVERYWHERE

good, but there are still Locals who have not yet realized the very great good that can be brought about through this keeping in touch with Directors and Central. Our page in *The U.F.A.* has helped considerably in keeping the Locals closer together, but we should hear from many more than we do. I might say here that it has been decided to give points for this in the Efficiency Contest next year, so that if your Local is to take part next year—and every Junior Local should do so—it is necessary to keep in touch with Central, writing a report after every meeting. The spirit of co-operation is the all-important thing, and that spirit can only be developed through actual, active co-operation.

Admitted to Senior Councils

Another innovation which I am very glad to have the opportunity of reporting to this Conference is the admittance of the Juniors to the councils of the parent organization. For many years the advisability of this had been discussed, but beyond discussing it, no steps were taken. Last year for the first time Junior Locals were invited to send voting delegates to the Senior Convention, these delegates to have the full rights of the Convention. Although it was so new a venture, and the young people had little time to prepare for it, seven of our Locals were able to take advantage of it, and I am sure that they enjoyed it greatly and benefitted very much from the discussion and speeches heard. The Senior Convention is the very fountain-head of the whole organization—it is there our policies are made, our activities outlined, and if the Junior members wish to show their interest in the movement as a whole, if they wish to have a voice in the policies of their organization, the only way to do it is to attend the Annual Convention and wherever possible, the constituency and district conventions.

Last year, one evening was set aside for a public speaking contest, and as this was not so great a success as could have been wished, it was decided that plans should be made for the holding of one this year giving the delegates ample opportunity for preparation. We first began to publish notices of this in April, but the response was not so great as we expected and hoped it would be, only ten returning the application form. Is it too much to hope that the boys and girls present this year will endeavor to see that their delegates representing their Local next year will come prepared to take part. You have all seen the beautiful medals presented this year—why not make up your mind that your Local delegate will bring honor to the Local by winning one next year? Do not let this contest die out through lack of interest—when you return to your Local get the members to hold debates and public speaking contests, and then next year your Local representative will not find it too difficult to take part in the contest.

Last year, a resolution introduced by Dalemead Local, that the University be asked to change the time of the Junior Conference to a date more suitable for school age boys and girls, was passed and the Junior Board instructed to deal with this matter with the help and advice of the Senior Committee. It was thought at the time that perhaps some arrangements could be made for holding this at a later period owing to the addition of two new buildings to the University, but when the Senior Board took this up with the University, further consideration brought

the decision that unless it was changed to the last of August, change was impossible. We felt that the end of August would be even less suitable than the date we have now, and the matter was dropped. However, the securing of a more suitable date is important, and efforts to that effect should be continued.

Time to Organize

Within the next few weeks is the time for Directors and others interested to do strong constructive work for the organization. If you have no Junior Local in your district, get out and organize on your return. You have seen and heard what the U.F.A. has to offer the young people of the Province. If our Junior organization is to take the place it should in the World Youth Movement, if we are to truly seek to better the conditions of life, if we would throw off the yoke of tradition and revolt against the commercial instincts and futile materialisms that have governed civilization so long, if we are to revolt against the corrupt procedures of party politics and many of the practices which we have been compelled to follow, we must prepare to fight a long and desperate fight. The task of preparing for such a fight will be long and difficult—but the reform is great. Anything worth the having is worth the fighting for. Get the young people of your community together that you may begin at once to do your share in the building of a social structure that shall be perfect. If you have a Local in your district—work for it! See that it becomes strong and healthy—a real force in the neighborhood, making for a better community spirit, for the improvement of your district, your Province and your country. Begin by doing light tasks today to prepare yourself for the taking up of heavier burdens tomorrow—for the shouldering of your full shares of the responsibilities in the rebuilding of the world.

1927 CROP SECOND LARGEST

The actual deliveries of the 1927 crop show that it was the second largest crop ever produced in Western Canada. Since August 1, 1927, approximately 400,000,000 bushels have been marketed. This is only a few thousand bushels under the 1923 crop. In 1923-24 deliveries for the season amounted to 402,188,661 bushels, and the crop was estimated by the Government at 452,260,000 bushels.

The Alberta crop as estimated by the Department of Agriculture totalled 171,277,400 bushels. This is a remarkable increase for a Province which in 1906, its birth year, produced 4,000,000 bushels.

It is estimated the acreage number has increased ten per cent. over last year.

CLINIC IN PEACE RIVER

The popularity of the travelling health clinics and the amount of splendid work done by these bodies on their visit to the Peace River country between May 10th and 19th is indicated by the report just issued by Hon. George Hoadley, Minister of Health. As the result of the visit of the examining and surgical clinics to five different points in the north a total of 314 children were examined; tonsil and adenoid operations and other minor operations numbered 124; 28 patients were prescribed for; 279 children were given dental examinations; 144 extrac-

tions were performed and other necessary dental treatment was given to 128 patients.

At High Prairie out of 92 children examined, 34 were treated surgically, 6 were prescribed for, 39 had teeth extracted and 48 were given dental treatment of other kinds.

At Falher, examinations numbered 52, surgical treatments 15, prescriptions 5, teeth extractions 33, and other dental treatments 37.

Sixty-six children were examined at Peace River and of these 36 were given surgical treatment, 3 were given prescriptions, 33 extractions were performed, and other necessary dental treatment was given to 17.

At Grimshaw 40 cases were examined and of these 17 were operated upon and 2 were prescribed for, while 13 teeth were extracted and other dental treatment was given in 11 additional cases.

At Berwyn, following 64 examinations, 21 children were operated on for tonsils and adenoids, 12 patients were prescribed for, 26 had teeth extracted and 15 were given other dental treatment.

Department Reports Growing Conditions Alberta Crop Ideal

Official Report of Provincial Department of Agriculture

EDMONTON, July 7.—Early sown wheat is well headed out in many sections of the Province and all grains are making splendid growth, according to telegraphic reports received by the Department of Agriculture on Friday for the fifth fortnightly crop report of the season. Growing conditions have been ideal since the last report was issued, the entire Province having benefited from general rains during the past two weeks. Crops which appeared somewhat patchy owing to the delayed germination reflecting the drouth in May, are showing a much greater uniformity, and little difficulty is anticipated at harvest time as a result of this situation.

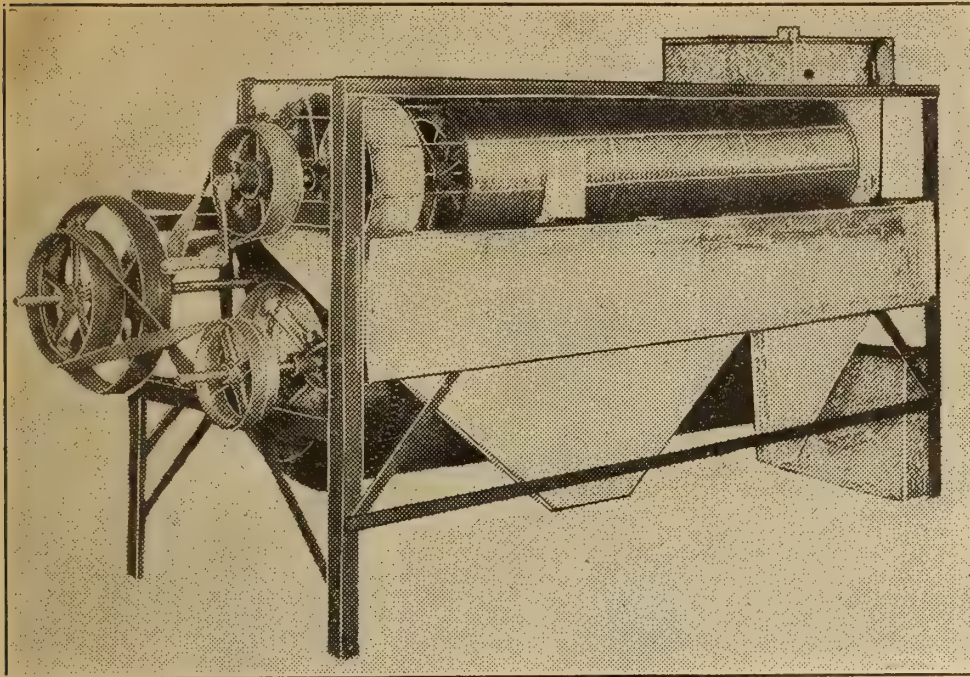
Coarse grains have all been making vigorous growth and a great many fields of oats and barley are in the shot blade. All crops have stood much more heavily than was expected during the dry period, with a consequent improvement in the prospect for a heavy yield. A number of districts report that summerfallowing is being temporarily delayed by the unusual amount of moisture in the soil. Conditions have been ideal for breaking and in many localities more new land is being brought under cultivation this season than for many years.

Rain has interfered to some extent with haying in the southern part of the Province, where a very satisfactory crop of alfalfa and sweet clover is being cut. Good progress is being made with the thinning of the sugar beet crop and a good yield is promised from the 6500 acres sown to beets this year.

Crops in the Peace River section of the Province are somewhat more advanced than at this date last year, and prospects for a very satisfactory yield are reported.

Crop damage has been confined to the effects of hail over very limited areas and is negligible. Practically no injury from insect pests is reported. Pastures have made renewed growth as a result of the rains and livestock is in very satisfactory condition.

"SUPERIOR" GRAIN CLEANER AND GRADER



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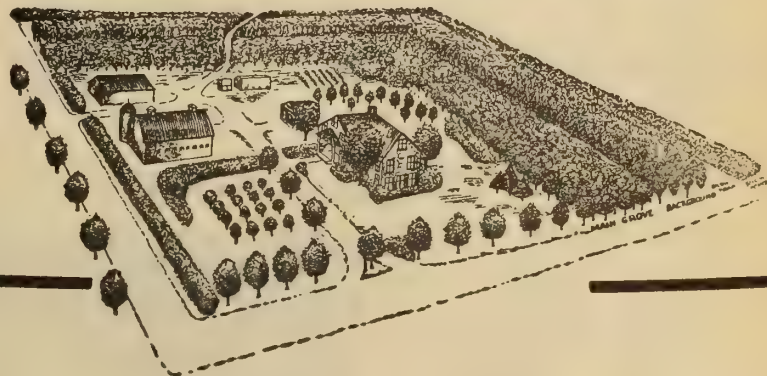
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LARGEST GROWERS OF TREES AND SHRUBS IN CANADA
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NEWS FROM THE HEAD OFFICE of the ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

Official Information for Members of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd.

Organizing and Marketing Policies of the Alberta Livestock Pool

Responsibilities and Possibilities of Local Associations — How Cattle and Hogs Can Be Handled to Best Advantage

In our last issue we published a brief history of Co-operative Livestock Marketing in Alberta, as given by A. B. Claypool, Secretary of the A.C.L.P., in an address before the Alberta Co-operative Institute. The second part of Mr. Claypool's address, dealing with important aspects of organization, is given below. The conclusion, dealing with policy in detail, including the policy on the Central Yards, will be printed in our next issue.

The form of organization of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers is that it is a federation of contract shipping associations which have local autonomy in regard to assembling and shipping, under the control of a local Board of Directors, elected from its membership. These associations send one or more delegates to the Annual Convention of the Alberta Co-operative Live Stock Producers, who in convention, have the responsibility of initiating the policy of the selling agency, and electing the Board of Directors. Throughout the year the Board of Directors of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd., have the responsibility of carrying out the policy laid down by the Annual Convention, as well as being responsible for the management of the sales organization at Calgary and Edmonton, together with organization work in the country.

Local Autonomy

The objects and responsibilities, as well as the possibilities of the local livestock shipping association are great. The local association has complete autonomy in the assembling and shipping of the members' stock to the market for sale and after the returns are made to them, to make the final settlements with the producers. To do this successfully the local Board must function efficiently. They must use great care in the selection of their shipping manager and after his selection, they must lay down the policy and supervise the results of his shipping. They must see that the true co-operative principles are followed at all times to see that the association does not degenerate into a glorified drover, making all sorts of turns and twists to meet the competition of drovers, for once an association begins to educate its members to the competitive spirit instead of the co-operative, private drovers can bait the association to its destruction. After the shipping manager and the Board of Directors have worked out a fair schedule of costs, the association cannot afford to vary that for the sake of beating a drover's bid. When they start this practice, the uneducated member takes advantage, since he has not a true conception of co-operation, and he plays the association

against the drover invariably to the detriment of the association.

In a co-operative association, all members must be on an equal footing and no member's stock can cause a loss to the association without destroying the association, either financially or morally, as when business deals are made that eat up the reserve that the good true co-operative members have built up. Then again, the association must jealously guard the relationship between the shipping manager and the members. They should see from actual supervision that the shipping manager is fair in all his dealings with the producers. Then, if misunderstandings arise, the Board should explain to the members the true story of the misunderstanding so that perfect confidence of the members can be maintained.

An Undesirable Practice

One of the great causes of lack of confidence of the members in their shipping association and their shipping manager, is when the local manager begins dealing privately on his own account. This is not always the shipping manager's fault, as in the first stages of development many farmers insist that the shipper pay a given price, not being willing to take a chance of getting the real worth of the animal less the actual selling expenses. The manager having been on the market and having a better idea of the values,

knows that there will be a dollar or two profit at the producer's price and buys them on his own account. Sometimes the manager buys them to ensure a full car so that the other shippers will have the benefit of lessened expenses through a full car load. If the Directors allow this, and the taste of profit gets too sweet for the shipper, he will increase his private dealings and the co-operative shipping will decrease. Associations have had this experience, that in the beginning it was necessary for the shipper to buy 10 per cent to make out his carload, but after two or three years, he was only shipping co-operatively approximately 10 per cent and buying the other 90 per cent. This practice is a death blow to an association and the Directors should deal with it very promptly and very firmly at the beginning.

Much of the success of a local shipping association depends on the energy, capability and integrity of the shipper. All associations should strive to get the best man possible for this position, as the success or failure of the association is bound up very closely in the ability of the manager and the confidence placed in him by the membership. Many associations virtually wreck themselves by trying to operate an association with a manager whose services are obtained cheaply, regardless of the fact that the money they save on managers' salary or commission, they doubly lose in shrink, etc., which his inefficiency puts upon their stock. A good manager is worth a living wage, and will return to the membership many fold his cost through competent and efficient shipping.

Marketing Information

One of the greatest services than an association can render its members through its shipping manager, is the question of market information and shipping advice. A good manager knows his district with the livestock that is in it. He knows the proper time that it will be going to market; he knows the trend of the market and can in many instances advise the producer to ship the best of his bunch so as to avoid the heavy run and hold the balance longer so as to get in after the run is over. It never happens that a farmer's entire bunch is ready to market at the same time, so by topping the bunch and spreading the shipment into two or three drafts, the shipper can spread the supply over a longer period of time and aid materially in overcoming the glutted markets that are so depressing to prices. In this country, with our long winters and our tendency to have our sows all farrow at approximately the same time, and in regard to grass cattle, to have them fatten at approximately the same time, we provide a very hard marketing problem. It is only with intelligent shipping that this can be overcome and the depressed spots of the market lessened.

The local shipping associations that have been organized for two or three years, have been setting aside reserves to build holding pens and to install scales. In a great many cases these capital expenditures have been completed, and in the future it will not be necessary to continue the reserve for this



A. B. CLAYPOOL

MEMBER OF INSTITUTE EXECUTIVE

purpose. When capital investments are completed, the association can lower their shipping costs, as they will have no need for such heavy deductions.

Paid for Individual Quality

The local association, shipping cattle, marks each member's cattle for ownership and the record is kept through the central yards, so that the farmer is paid for the individual quality of his own animal. As far as cattle are concerned the local weight is only of advantage as a check against shrink, as the cattle are sold on a filled weight at the central yards. With regard to hogs some associations mark them for individual ownership and they are cut out, weighed, and graded at the central yards. This method is all right as an expediency if there are no local stock scales, but it causes a great deal of extra handling in cutting, sorting and weighing on the central yards, which causes extra shrink and bruising. Any association that has a quantity of hogs should install stock scales and weigh and grade the hogs at home, marking only possible selects for grading at the central yards. As long as the scales will grade the hogs it is safe procedure for the producers to have them weighed and graded at home. In this way the producer has his hogs sold without the extra handling and possibility of shrink and bruising on the central yards. Bruising reacts very materially on the price paid for hogs.

REGISTRATION OF PURE-BRED STOCK

The Canadian National Live Stock Record Office has in the past twenty-three years registered 1,483,706 pedigrees of pure bred live stock. These were made up of 707,841 cattle, 130,155 horses, 160,992 sheep, 268,319 swine, 141,400 foxes, 67,975 dogs, 4,323 poultry and 1,701 goats. During 1927 the Records Office handled 107,605 pedigrees, 73,955 transfers of ownership, and \$310,156.51 in fees.

Twenty-seven associations and societies of breeders whose organizations are incorporated under the Canadian Live Stock Pedigree Act operate through the Canadian National Live Stock Records. The membership of these organizations totals 18,111 breeders distributed over the nine Provinces of Canada and nine other countries.

DEMAND AND SUPPLY

"There was no conscious public need of motorcars," wrote a world-famous manufacturer in an advertisement, "until we first conceived it"; and the sentence sums up one of the most characteristic and novel features of our present civilization. Formerly it was demand that created supply; now it is supply that creates demand.

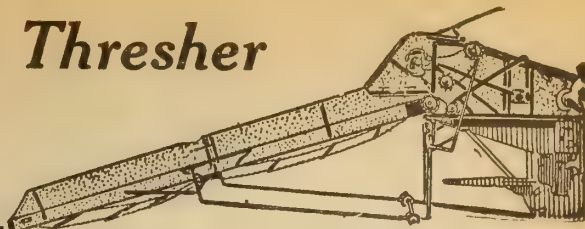
On the sweet uses of advertisement rest the foundations of most of the distinctive phenomena of the twentieth century, in its material aspect, at any rate.—*London Morning Post.*

SMOOTHED OVER

The Judge had decided a point against the young barrister, who was nettled, and said, "M'lud, I am amazed."

His leader, who felt that this might prejudice their case, arose and interposed: "I must apologize, m'lud, for the hasty remark of my young friend. By the time he is as old as I am he will not be amazed at anything your Lordship does."
—*Montreal Star.*

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THE FEEDER THAT NEVER SLUGS

So designed that your separator can be operated to capacity all the time without any danger of overloading and consequent breakdowns that mean **real money** to you. It will make an old separator run as light and fast as a new machine. Equipped with **New Combination Rotary and Crank Knife Band Cutters** and **New Type Speed Governor**, the Garden City Feeder demonstrates a new conception of speed and superiority unexcelled in its field. Manufactured with Eight, Ten and Fourteen foot carriers.



GARDEN CITY AUTOMATIC GRAIN REGISTER

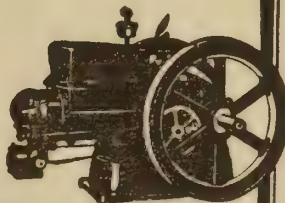
Constructed to the same high standards of excellence that have made Garden City Equipment famous all over the North American Continent. Registers Grain automatically and **ACCURATELY**, with no springs or complicated gears to get out of order. Feeds into high bin or low wagon equally well and made to fit any separator. Get our prices from your dealer or our nearest distributor on this equipment.

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Electric or engine driven. Capacities from 120 gallons an hour up. We also supply wind mills, pump jacks and pumps.

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A new home Electric power plant

Completely enclosed, self-contained. Gives steady light direct from generator or from battery.

43

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Saskatoon - Regina - Winnipeg - Calgary - Vancouver - Victoria
The Makers of Fairbanks scales and valves

BRITISH CO-OP WHOLESALE

(Continued from page 13)

to \$676,349.25. The greater increase above mentioned in total sales of all societies compared with those of the previous year was due to the fact that the number of reporting societies for 1927 had increased by four. The delegates had a similar gratifying report as to the net result of the trading. The net surplus, or profit, of the consumers' societies, was \$283,777.22, an increase of \$53,242.88. The much greater part of it (at least \$227,733.65, one society not reporting the amount) was distributed among consumers in proportion to their purchases. *Had it been the practice, the report declared, to distribute the same among shareholders in proportion to the capital invested, as in capitalist business, it would have shown 58.12 per cent per annum, compared with 53.02 per cent for 1926 and 44.55 per cent for 1925. One Society showed a loss, which amounted to \$1,036.31.*

Suggested amendments to the rules submitted to the Saskatoon Congress last year were the subject of a report from the Executive Board, to which they had been referred for consideration. They involved Provincial voting representation, instead of by delegates of individual societies, and the pooling of expenses, charged upon all the societies individually through the Union. The Board reported the proposals were not feasible at present, but recommended that the rules be amended to permit of the societies in any one Province appointing joint delegates, with the right to exercise the aggregate voting power of all, on the understanding that all participated in defraying the expenses of such joint delegates, the recommendations of the board being adopted.

A resolution of the Executive, and a report of the Committee on Life Insurance, recommending the co-operation of the Union in extending to Canada under its auspices, the activities of the New Era Life Association, a co-operative organization, were referred back with instructions again to take up the matter with the Co-operative Insurance Society, England, with the view to it commencing business in Canada.

FRATERNAL DELEGATE FROM SCOTTISH C.W.S.



J. OLIVER

Favor Wholesale for Canada

The Congress went on record as being of opinion that the time had arrived when a wholesale society should be established to cover the whole of Canada; in the meantime urging the British Co-operative Wholesale Societies to attach to their Montreal and Winnipeg depots respectively an official whose duty it would be to commence handling operations at once, and to assist in the development of the movement in Canada. A further resolution called for the appointment of a committee on Wholesale Co-operation to investigate the practicability from the viewpoint of economy, of the organization of one wholesale society for the whole of Canada; one wholesale society for the three Prairie Provinces; the organization of Provincial wholesale societies operating as to their purchases through a central buying agency, jointly owned by such Provincial Wholesale Societies; group buying by district societies, and promotion of trade relations with the British Co-operative Wholesale Societies. The committee appointed consists of W. Halsall, Killam, Alberta; A. J. Allison, Young, Saskatchewan; E. D. Maywood, Winnipeg, Manitoba; W. C. Stewart, Sydney Mines, Nova Scotia; George Keen, Brantford, Ontario; and Robert Wood, Armstong, B.C.

Other Resolutions Adopted

Resolutions were adopted urging societies to campaign for inclusion in the Union of non-affiliated societies; expressing satisfaction with the energetic steps taken by the Department of Labor in investigating the plans of the P.A.T.A. and urging, if necessary, the enforcement of Section 25 of the Combines Investigation Act; recommending societies to organize Educational Committees and Women's Guilds; urging the Provincial Governments to secure enactment of legislation for incorporation of co-operative credit societies; urging the Federal Government to introduce next session a bill for the incorporation and regulation of co-operative societies; urging the Federal Government to apply to the Co-operative Societies in Canada a judgment of the House of Lords, and the settled practice of the British Inland Revenue authorities as to income tax; and urging Provincial Governments to secure legislation and to provide the necessary machinery for publishing statistical information as to the operations of co-operative societies in their respective Provinces.

Thomas Swindlehurst, manager of the Edgerton Co-operative Association, Ltd., Alta., read a paper on "Cash Trading" and W. C. Stewart, General Manager of the British Canadian Co-operative Society, Sydney Mines, N.S., addressed the delegates on the best methods of meeting chain store competition.

Officers Elected

W. C. Good, Paris, Ont., was re-elected President with the following Provincial Vice-Presidents: W. C. Stewart, Sydney Mines, for Nova Scotia; H. Webster, Woodstock, for Ontario; H. W. Ketcheson, Davidson, for Saskatchewan; A. P. Moan, Wetaskiwin, for Alberta; and Robert Wood, Armstong, for B.C. George Keen, Brantford, Ont., was re-elected General Secretary-Treasurer, and editor of *The Canadian Co-operator*, and J. F. Van-Lane, Toronto, auditor. The United Board (the Dominion Executive of the Union), consisting of W. C. Good, H. Webster, J. H. Gleadall, A. W. Burt and George Keen, was re-elected.

Pool Member's Experience

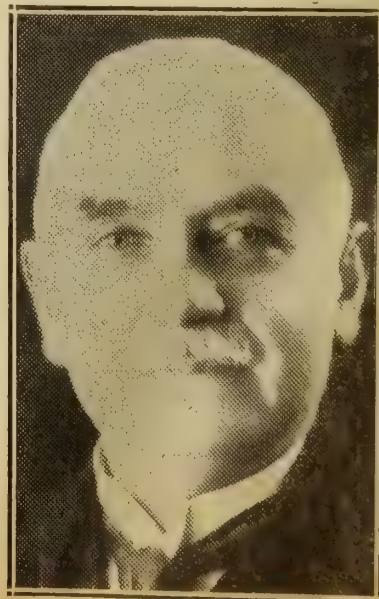
Wm. Ebey, of Pollockville, Alta.: "I am well pleased with the Wheat Pool. I will tell you what it has done for me. In 1923 I had \$600 mortgage on my farm. I told the company to take it as I was going back each year. In 1927 I bought a weeder, \$140; 1928 I paid off my mortgage \$500; bought a cultivator, \$122; set of boss harrows, \$30; wagon box, \$40; set of sleighs, \$18. As I can't do anything else, on account of rain, I am now breaking 25 acres fresh sod with a walking plow. I am 62 years old 18th of April and very seldom have a sick day. I wish to give the Pool officers a hearty thanks for their good management."

The Worm Takes a Second Turn

(Montreal Witness)

When the Consumers' League of Canada, represented by R. J. Deachman, first appeared before the Tariff Advisory Board, and injected no small degree of life into the proceedings by stating the case for the man in the street, the spokesmen for the big interests hardly knew whether to be irritated or amused. The whole thing was so absurd. In discussing tariff questions, it was only right and proper that the men who had the biggest financial stake in the commercial and industrial enterprises of the country should be consulted. Manufacturers hard hit by competition from the foreigner ought to be given every opportunity of stating their case before the board. On the other hand, the raising of costs of materials essential to other industries might preserve one Canadian enterprise at the expense of another. Consequently facilities were provided whereby manufacturers who considered themselves likely to be adversely affected by tariff changes were given a chance to air their views. That was also only right and proper. But that the mere consumer should come forward and demand to be heard on the consideration of tariff changes that affected him was too foolish for words! Ridi-

FRATERNAL DELEGATE FROM ENGLISH C.W.S.



A. W. GOLIGHTLY

cule and criticisms, facetious and otherwise, were poured on the head of Mr. Deachman. What authority had he for claiming to represent the consumer? What was the Consumers' League, anyway? Who was its president, who its vice-president, and who its board of directors? "Some Western M.P.'s" said scornful critics answering the last question.

By the incorporation of the Consumers' League of Canada all such queries have been effectively answered, although it is questionable if the answer is to the satisfaction of the querists. The league aims to procure information regarding tariffs and their effect on industry. It will oppose increases in tariffs that appear to affect the public detrimentally, and it will press for the removal of those in existence which have a similar effect. *The Consumers' League, in fine, stands for the principle that the people, those whom the tariff chiefly affects, are entitled to a hearing when the matter is under consideration.*

TRUE AND FALSE GOALS

"The cultural ideal of an age is revealed in the type of man for whom the people have greatest reverence. Such a man is the meaning of living for the men of that age. Inquire of the thirteenth century in whom its ideal is realized, and the answer is clear. It is realized in the saints. I do not mean to suggest that everybody in those days was saintly. But there was common agreement that human life existed for the achievement of sainthood. . . .

"Ideals of ascetism and other worldliness have no interest for me. But I wonder what would happen if people should 'go in' for education with the unanimity of agreement as to its value that they once showed with regard to religion. I hesitate to make the suggestion lest I appear to suggest something solemn, sanctimonious, pious and official. We have enough of that sort of thing now among professional educators.

"If, instead of the attainment of sainthood, the attainment of wisdom could be made the commonly accepted goal and meaning of the activities of modern man, we should again have a culture in which industry would take its proper place. We have for it now no other goal than the making of money, and hence industry runs amuck while the spirit of commercialism crushes out all our values. We keep the wheels going round, but the quality of living and the meaning of our work decline. Co-operation in the service of the ideal give way to a competitive struggle for material possession and power and our lives are used up in making a living. *Only the peoples that have achieved a culture have a goal for which to labor.*"—Everett Dean Martin, in "The Meaning of a Liberal Education."

GREATNESS

A priest offered 25 cents to the boy who could tell him who was the greatest man in history.

"Christopher Columbus," answered the Italian boy.

"George Washington," answered the American boy.

"St. Patrick," shouted the Jewish boy.

"The quarter is yours," said the priest; "but why did you say St. Patrick?"

"Right down in my heart I knew it was Moses," said the Jewish boy, "but business is business."—*Transcript.*



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PRACTICAL ADDRESSES

(Continued from page 10)

insight into the application of law to co-operation. He outlined the history of the rise of the form of business by corporation known as the joint stock method, and the subsequent development of the co-operative method, together with the laws which had been enacted from time to time to keep pace with development. Corporations were defined in law by Lord Coke in the following terms—"As touching corporations, the opinion of Manwood, Chief Baron, was this: They were invisible, immortal, having no conscience or soul." That clears up for most of us the origin of the words, "soulless corporation." Nevertheless it seems quite a ghostly definition of a very tangible power.

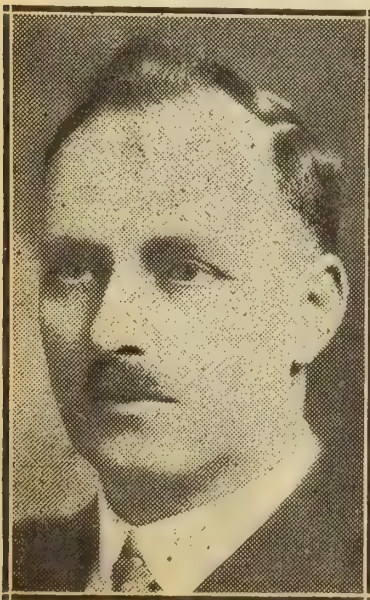
A thought provoking paper was presented by H. E. Spencer, Battle River, dealing with the important subject of finance and the farmer. This was and still is a live question in the U.F.A., and it was good to hear that U.F.A. representatives have never failed to keep the subject alive at Ottawa. This is meant historically, not politically. Some amazing things were revealed in connection with the operation of the Bank Act and the Finance Act of 1914.

Long Term Farm Loan

The Long Term Farm Loan (Federal) Act was discussed, and after reading portions of the act itself, Mr. Spencer explained its operation. It was expected that administrative costs would not exceed 1 per cent, which would make interest fairly low dependent on the price of bonds.

Women's Sessions

Oh, by the way, don't forget the ladies. Although they do not seem to be persons in the proper sense of the word, still they had a number of sessions daily away in some quiet nook by themselves, plotting no doubt on how to make the world a fine place to live in. But beware! What was breathed in the ear on those occasions will sooner or later be bawled forth from the housetops. Can a "weaker sexite" keep a secret?

IN CHARGE OF JUNIOR SESSIONS
AT INSTITUTE

Prof. R. W. MURCHIE

INSTITUTE REGISTRAR



J. R. LOVE

The bedrock on which the co-operative commonwealth will rear its foundation and magnificent superstructure was reached in the stillness of the early morning hours when the young people met in their special sessions. Here they were drilled in the principles of co-operation by Professor Murchie and Mr. Drummond, men themselves in the full flush of enthusiastic youth.

The Banquets

Then there were two banquets, one given by the Wheat Pool and one by the Government. Perhaps some people in the progressive movement decry banquets. But this was nothing more nor less than a question of gathering the members of the Institute around the dinner table, and at the same time holding a session of instructive and inspiring talks on co-operation. Everybody knows that men like Premier Brownlee get down to business on all occasions. His address to the members was more than an inspiration. Other after dinner speakers were: Robin Hood, already mentioned; two Juniors, Charlie Mills and Stanley Strang, whose efforts impressed the older folks, creating the feeling that if, as Mr. Hoadley, chairman at the Government banquet on Thursday, said, these youths represented Alberta's average, this Province is indeed fortunate; Hon. Richard Reid, who sits on the lid of the Provincial Treasury, and who is generally supposed to reel figures off like a tape on the exchange, reached heights of inspirational thought that took one's breath away. For instance, he made the bold statement that if co-operation became established in principle and in practice there would be no further need of governments or legislatures, and he knew of nothing that would abolish strife and bring on the advent of world peace more surely than the acceptance of co-operation internationally.

There was one thing, though, that gave many of us a pang of regret, and that was that the old veteran Owens was not present at the banquet on Thursday. The chairman explained that Mr. Owens had been invited, but had made the remark that he had been to only one banquet in his life and did not wish to go to another. Somehow, to me, this

explanation was not convincing. I had sincerely hoped that those responsible for extending the invitation would have stretched a point in order to secure this fine old fighter's presence. There was a rumor in the corridors that before declining he had requested a few minutes' time to address the members, but that someone had thought that inadvisable.

Consumer Co-operation
Has Field Day at Institute

Movement in Scotland, U.S.A. and Alberta—Valuable Papers on Poultry Marketing

Consumer co-operation had a second innings at Friday's sessions of the Institute.

The visitors from Scotland and the United States, and our Alberta store manager, William Halsall, of Killam, while dealing with widely differing stages in the development of this important phase of the movement, all had this in common—that they combined, in an unusual degree, a sense of the practical with that idealism from which consumer co-operation, with its long and honorable history, has always drawn its deepest inspiration. This idealism proved co-operation's greatest source of strength in the face of early failures—failures upon which the British movement and those of various other countries, succeeded in mounting to enviable achievements. It is this idealism, the sense of spiritual satisfaction which comes from work in genuinely co-operative enterprise, that is the best guarantee of its permanence; and which is as vital to the producer as to the consumer movement.

A Necessary Combination

Listening to the United States delegates—Cedric Long, American of the Americans, of the newer school who are in revolt against the dominance of the Babbitt mind; V. S. Allanne, of the Northern States Co-operative League,

REPRESENTED SCOTTISH
CO-OPERATORS

PETER MALCOLM

cultured political refugee from the Finland of Czarist days, who, for twenty years, has been seeking to build up in his adopted country institutions based on man's social instincts—the writer felt that here were typified forces which on this continent can do little alone, but which in combination may become an irresistible power making for a new social order. In the United States the rallying point of the still infant consumer movement is found, not among the native born, but among groups of despised "foreigners" who have brought from the old world an intense social consciousness.

Let it be said here that one of the finest papers of the week was given by Wm. Halsall, the modest and efficient Killam farmer turned manager, whose hails originally from the county to which we owe the "Rochdale" movement—Lancashire.

O. L. McPherson presided at the morning session and George Hoadley in the afternoon.

At the afternoon session, co-operative marketing again came to the foreground, two excellent addresses on the marketing of poultry products being given by D. M. Malin, who stole a half hour from his strenuous duties as virtual "manager" of the details of the Institute, to describe the status of co-operative egg and poultry marketing in Alberta, and Mrs. Holmes, of Saskatchewan, vice-president of the Canadian Poultry Pool, who gave a most interesting account of what has been done in the two other Prairie Provinces. Professor Erdman also gave his impressions of the possibilities and limitations of co-operative marketing, and a useful discussion followed.

Scottish Forerunners

Peter Malcolm, director of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, at the morning session lifted his hearers to heights of enthusiasm during his narrative of the rise of the Scottish co-operatives. Circumstances among the working folks had been of the bleakest and most discouraging kind, socially and economically, when the first co-operative was born. The first co-operative in the world was started, said Mr. Malcolm, during the year 1789, having received its impetus from the French revolution, at a little Scotch town, by weavers and miners who had begun to learn the process of thinking. Education was practically non-existent, but the downfall of the feudal system and the rise of the industrial age opened up a situation where people other than workers began to give consideration to means whereby to lift the people out of the social morass. The first step had been political, and the fight centred around the securing of the franchise. After this fight had been won, however, the workers had discovered to their sorrow that the granting of the franchise had worked out in such a way that they themselves had been left standing outside the political arena while those who had become newly rich through the new industrial system had become firmly seated on the inside.

Chartism and Rochdale Pioneers

The next step was the Chartist movement, when men like Rev. Chas. Kingsley and Rev. F. D. Morris did a wonderful work, but no progress could be recorded prior to the coming of the "Rochdale Pioneers." In this it was discovered that in the dividend system would be found the solution of the problem, and it had proved that the dividend system had provided the great accumulation of capital which had enabled the co-opera-



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tors later to step into the field of production.

The speaker then dealt with modern aspects of co-operation. In 1914-18 the whole economic system of Europe had been put into the crucible, out of which had emerged newer minds and newer opinions. Today the old land was passing from the Victorian and Edwardian conditions, pushed on by the rapid application of science to industry. Scotland had a federation of around 270 co-operatives, extending from John o'Groats to Solway Firth, and yet, unfortunately there were some parts still into which they had not penetrated. The farmers there were in a pitiful condition and efforts to enlist them co-operatively had failed.

A new problem had arisen as to whether the dividend system should be continued at a time when growth had developed to the extent that they were making some 15 to 20 per cent on the sale of goods, and this would have to be decided in the near future. Mr. Malcolm wondered why if the farmers believed it was good for them in Canada as producers to sell collectively, they did not see that it was equally good as consumers to buy collectively. There was an old aphorism in Scotland that said—"oor ain fish guts for oor ain sea maws," and so he emulated the English speakers in also advertising Scotch co-operatively made products.

After exciting the growth of the co-operatives in Scotland, quoting figures showing enormous trade, Mr. Malcolm remarked that they had 3 flour mills, a fact that should be interesting to Albertans. When he went on to say that they also had 3 oatmeal mills he was greeted by an uproarious outbreak that puzzled him momentarily. Then a broad grin crossed his countenance. "Oh aye, ah see," said he. It took a few minutes to get over another convulsive outbreak.

Sucked Dry by Competitive System

"We are out to make Great Britain a co-operative state," he concluded, amid applause, "just as you are out to make Canada. But we have a country to work in which unfortunately has been sucked dry by a competitive system which makes it difficult to even conserve what we have, while yours is still a young country with vast natural resources yet untouched. We wish you god speed in your efforts and trust that through co-operation you will make Canada a pride and brilliant jewel among the nations of the earth."

He was followed by his colleague, John Cairns, Edinburgh, Scotland, who led off the discussion.

In the United States

Cedric Long, General Secretary of the Co-operative League of America, could not record the long list of successes in the States that had been claimed by the old countrymen, but they could boast a long list of successful failures. They were beginning where the English and Scottish co-operators started 60 or 70 years ago. Nevertheless he claimed kinship with Canadians in that the conditions affecting one country on this side of the Atlantic affected also the other. He used a novel word when he said we were faced with practically the same "trustifications" in Canada as in U.S. and the same taskmasters known as the triple alliance of industry, commerce and finance.

American consumers had never been trained to think. Industry and commerce had long ago developed a system

that herded the consumer into buying certain lines of commodities without his knowing. This year he would be adroitly herded into buying Fords; the next into Chevrolets. "They tell us that such and such an article is best for us to buy, and we do just what we are told. We haven't the faintest conception as to what is best, and there is no independent body to tell us. We are still just dumb driven cattle much the same as before Rochdale."

Powerful Triple Alliance

The consumers were confronted with a powerful triple alliance of industrial, commercial and financial forces. The huge financial structure aided and abetted the profit making manufacturers, and had no sympathy with or desire to aid co-operative enterprise.

"There are chain stores, chain bakeries, and all kinds of chains, to bind us hand and foot, and we must overcome their power to achieve success," said Mr. Long. "We are handicapped by the fickleness of individuals, who are immediately attracted by 'bargain' offers, and ultimately to their own hurt."

In Minneapolis the co-operative creameries were able to launch a flank attack by making certain purchases for their members, as Mr. McGuire had shown.

There were less than 2000 co-operatives in the States. A shifting population, a rambling individualism, enormous trustification and that fickleness among consumers themselves that would send the average housewife trudging miles because of a little penny bargain in a cut-rate store. They had given up the idea for the present of a National Co-operative. They were now concentrating on locals wherever possible. Sometimes it was possible to work on a fairly wide area, sometimes very restricted. If it was not possible to organize a complete store they would begin humbly in some small enterprise, such as a bakery, or a milk-distributing plant and as time goes on they would introduce other commodities until it would be found possible to broaden the entire scope of the movement. Until there was a wholesale established little isolated co-ops were dead before they started though they might live 10 years.

Three Essentials

The main efforts of the League were being expended upon a trinity of essentials:

First, they must have wholesales. The isolated store could not carry on forever without the support of wholesale societies.

Second, they established an accounting department, which gives help to local stores, and is able to single out managers who are not strictly honest or who are inefficient.

Third, they realized the need for education. In these days, to overcome the counter propaganda, they must be able, in some way, to "speak a little louder than the radio or the newspapers."

Poor management, dishonesty, misguided zeal, and the fanatic had destroyed many efforts. It was necessary to build up many kinds of technical service, and launch a campaign of education. The old style of education was not intensive enough. The "Co-ops" would have "to speak louder than the radio and the newspaper," which were used against them.

A Permeating Disease

The battle was no light one, because the idea of profit had become a permeating disease. It was not only that it had

built up millionaires. The poorest farmer and worker were saturated with it, and even the people who inhabit the poor-houses were thanking God that this is a prosperous country.

Young men straight from school were being employed and educated to the new business, rather than employing "experts" from the old established businesses. It had been found that these employees very often brought the old profit psychology with them to the detriment of the associations.

"In fine," said Mr. Long, "we look like a pretty helpless bunch of boobs to the average business man; but we have something that can appeal to the ordinary man, if we can only overcome the counter propaganda—we can offer service at cost. We have a big lifting power based on service. We are seeking, steadily, to build that power up."

A Retailer's Co-operative

W. T. Gunn, of the Wholesale Society of Retail Food Merchants of Canada, spoke from the floor on the objects of this society, which he claimed was truly co-operative. George Keen, Secretary of the Co-operative Union of Canada, and Cedric Long, both objected that such was not the case, and that the co-operative movement would not weaken itself by accepting such affiliations. A speaker remarked that owing to the growth of large enterprises, the small merchants were bound to go sooner or later, and that the co-operators' interest was that they should be absorbed by the co-operative movement rather than by the trusts.

A most interesting and practical paper on the building up of a successful co-operative store in Alberta was given by William Halsall, who remarked that the formation of the Pool had proved beneficial to this business by spreading the farmers' income throughout the year. The future of the co-operative stores in Alberta, he said, depended upon education in the principles of co-operation. Mr. Halsall's account of what has been done in Alberta to date (to be used later—Editor) will prove of great value to Albertans who contemplate embarking upon co-operative store enterprise.

Afternoon Session

At the afternoon session, when Hon. George Hoadley presided, addresses were given by W. J. Tisdale, Assistant Manager of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Ltd.; V. S. Allanne, Executive Secretary of the Northern States Co-operative League; D. M. Malin, Manager of the Alberta Poultry Pool; Mrs. Holmes, vice-president of the Canadian Poultry Pool and Professor Erdman. Several addresses given brief reference in these reports, will be dealt with more fully in later issues of *The U.F.A.*

Prior to the adjournment, Mr. Hoadley, in expressing gratification at the success of the Institute, stated that it was planned in due course to carry on work of a somewhat similar character at such points as Calgary, Edmonton, Olds, Lethbridge and Vermilion, in order to reach as many of the people as possible. Professor Fay, in the course of a few remarks, alluded in particular to the vital role which women have played and must continue to play in future, in the development of co-operative enterprise, if its success is to be assured. On Friday evening the week's events concluded with a dance in Athabasca hall.

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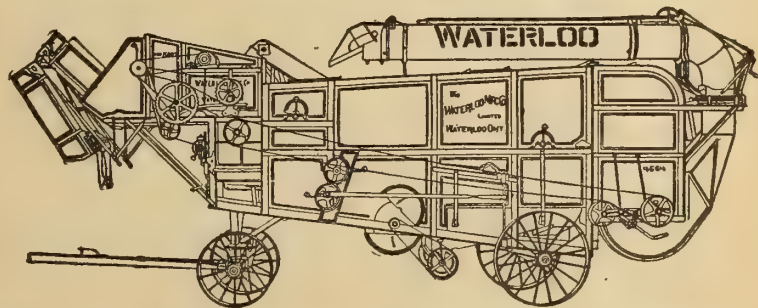
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Correspondence

THE ARGENTINE U.F.A.

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

I think every reader of *The U.F.A.* greatly enjoyed Mr. Jackman's most interesting communication in a recent issue of your paper on the Argentine U.F.A., or the Federacion Agraria Argentina.

However, I think Mr. Jackman inadvertently omitted one of the most important points in this South American U.F.A. movement. This point is the extremely wide scope of country which this Federacion covers. He says there were 229 delegates present from 230 Locals, and these locals were scattered from Tucuman in the north to the Rio Negro wheat belt in the south of Argentina.

Tucuman is on the extreme north border of the wheat belt, in latitude 27, south, and the south edge of Rio Negro wheat growing belt is in latitude 43, south, making the territory covered by this organization about sixteen degrees of latitude, north and south, with an average width of about 400 miles, east and west.

From Tucuman to southern Rio Negro is about 1100 miles or about the distance from Medicine Hat to Ft. William, while the 400 miles in width equals a strip of country wider than from the Montana line to Prince Albert or Athabasca Landing.

When you think of practically every local in that vast extent of territory being represented at this meeting, in a nation of polyglot people speaking Portuguese, Italian, Spanish, German, Swedish, a sprinkling of English and several native Indian dialects, I think you will agree that the Argentine U.F.A. movement is on its feet properly and headed in the right direction.

Do you think for a moment that 230 locals of any farm organization in the strip of country in Canada between Calgary and Fort William, east and west, and Montana and Prince Albert, north and south, could show up one delegate for each local, in our country, speaking one language and surrounded by civilized conditions? I think the Argentine beats us for enthusiasm, at least.

BERT HUFFMAN.

Langdon, Alta.

THE POOLER'S PSYCHOLOGY

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

I am intrigued with your leading editorial in the July 3rd issue, entitled, "Pass on the Torch." The note of "new spirit and broader conception" which you strike impresses me as one of the very valuable things achieved by the men behind the Pool. I wonder how many of us appreciate the psychological value involved in the producers' organization? I have heard this phase discussed very widely and in all fields of human endeavor on the continent.

It was in Alberta recently that a banker remarked to me, in discussing the Pool, that he regarded the psychological effect of the organization as even more profitable to agrarianism in general than the advancing price levels, unquestionably due to the operations of the Pool. He was not sure this was not the main asset, though an imponderable one, for it strengthens the minds of the men and women, not only on the farm but all

through the community life. He remarked that one might be inclined to ask, "Yes, but bankers don't lend money on psychological impulses," and he added that there again they would be wrong for he said that there is something so sustaining in the psychology of independence and co-operation that it enables him to walk into a bank with an air of confidence that impresses the man who has the "yes" or "no" say about the funds. "You may call it an 'impulsive sentiment', speaking lightly, if you will, and figure that there is no sentiment in business, but there is sentiment in all successful business and any time sentiment is eliminated that particular business and those in it lose something very vital."

At the world conference in Regina recently I heard Mr. A. J. McPhail voice somewhat similar ideas as to the Pool's uplifting value in our national life. I was sitting by Sir Thomas Allen, the Britisher who has contributed to the co-operative idea so extensively. I asked him what he thought of that angle. His face lit up instantly when he observed: "Mr. McPhail has struck the nail on the head. It is the imponderable things in life that really count. You can't balance 'em in red and black ink, but you can in human minds and they are important factors in all business."

G. C. PORTER,

506 Tribune Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

(A number of important letters are unavoidably held over.—Editor.)

NEWS OF ORGANIZATION

(Continued from page 5)

free medical attention and hospital treatment to all men who served in the Canadian forces overseas during the Great War.

Increased Outlay for Bridges

Whereas, although large sums of money are being expended on roads in Alberta, the appropriations for the building and maintenance of bridges over the small streams in the country appears to be entirely inadequate;

Be it resolved that we ask the Government to largely increase the grant for bridges in municipalities where the need exists.

Power to Regulate Traffic

Resolved that we petition that municipal councils be given full power to regulate traffic on roads within their boundaries at all seasons of the year.

Confidence in Member

Resolved that this convention reaffirm the resolution passed a year ago with regard to the confidence we have in our Federal member.

Free Trade and the Farmers

Whereas, farmers employed in the dairy industry must pay high tariffs on all goods they have to buy; and

Whereas, because of their belief in lower tariffs, governments barter with other countries in such a way as to obtain markets for protected manufacturers at the expense of dairy farmers, as, for instance, in the Australian treaty;

Therefore, be it resolved, that the Wetaskiwin Federal Constituency Association in convention, hereby urge that the Government either remove the discrepancy imposed on the dairy industry by the Australian or other treaties, or else remove all tariffs from the goods which the farmers have to buy, and we further declare that free trade in farm produce and high protection in all other industries is an intolerable policy.

The convention tabled a resolution recommending that the Wheat Pool give consideration to the formation of a Coarse Grains Pool. A resolution opposing the principle of further centralization

of control of education in Alberta and opposing the curtailment of the power of the rural trustees, was lost. Another resolution to be voted down was one suggesting that the gasoline tax be collected only on gasoline used in automobiles, trucks and busses.

Coronation Convention at Gooseberry Lake

At Gooseberry Lake (seven miles north of Consort), on July 27th, 28th and 29th, the Coronation U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association will hold their annual convention and rally. Among the speakers will be Robert Gardiner, M.P., Hon. Perren Baker, Minister of Education, and R. O. German, secretary of the Alberta Wheat Pool. A cordial invitation is extended to all, states F. J. Doherty, Consort, Secretary.

Little Bow Convention on July 18th

The Little Bow U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association will hold its annual convention in Odd Fellows' Hall, Vulcan, on Wednesday afternoon, July 18th. Hon. O. L. MacPherson, Minister of Public Works, will be the principal speaker, according to an announcement from H. Renkenberger, secretary. The public are invited to be present.

Gleichen Convention at Strathmore July 25th

The annual convention of the Gleichen U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association will be held at Strathmore, July 25th, in the Memorial Hall, immediately after the adjournment of the Bow River convention, which is being held in Strathmore on July 24th and 25th. Important business will be taken up, and all Locals are urged to send a full delegation.

Mrs. R. F. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

Would Handle Power Through Telephone Dept., Says Premier

Careful Examination Before Embarking on Gigantic Undertaking—Speaks at Ponoka Convention

Any power project of the Provincial Government will be handled through the Department of Telephones, stated Premier Brownlee, in addressing the annual convention of the Ponoka U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association, held in Ponoka recently. The personnel of this Department, including an expert electrical staff, and the poles to carry the wires, would be great assets, stated the Premier, who announced that the Government were making a careful survey of the power situation. The Government would not embark on any gigantic undertaking without careful examination. He referred to the Ontario Hydro Electric enterprise, pointing out that while Ontario had five consumers to the mile Alberta would have only

one; nevertheless, he added, the Government were not afraid in that regard.

Mr. Brownlee regretted that he had not more time to spend in his own constituency, as he had to endeavor to visit the whole Province. He spoke of the Wheat Pool and stated that as time went on it became evident that the Pool was gaining strength. Mr. Brownlee also dealt at some length with the Lethbridge Irrigation project, telephone construction, the work of the Health Department and other Provincial matters. A very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Brownlee was moved by C. C. Reed, and carried with applause.

Another important feature of the convention was the report of T. Page Baker, Wheat Pool delegate.

Officers for the coming year are: president, Wallace Archibald; vice-president, Mrs. J. E. Krefting; secretary, Mrs. Howard Russell.

VIMY RIDGE TO HOLD PICNIC

The fourth annual picnic of Vimy Ridge U.F.A. Local will be held at Bar Harbor, Buffalo Lake, on Wednesday, July 18th, according to a notice received from the secretary, Norman Christie.

OBSERVE U.F.A. SUNDAY

Freedom U.F.A. Local observed U.F.A. Sunday by a joint service, with special singing, and a picnic supper on the school campus. Rev. Mr. Howard was the speaker, and about 80 persons were present.

REPORTS ON JUNIOR CONFERENCE

A thorough and interesting report of the Junior Conference by Albert Jones was the outstanding feature of the last meeting of Eagle Hill U.F.A. Local, writes Mrs. O. Arneson, secretary. There was also a debate, "Horses versus Tractors," with W. I. Nicholson and J. E. von Schmidt on the affirmative and E. Ronneberg and R. Ronneberg on the negative. The audience acted as judges, and voted unanimously for the horses.

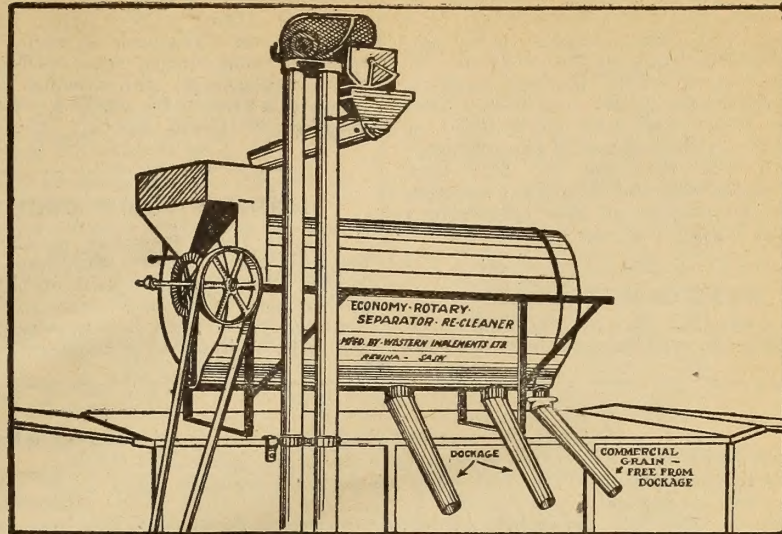
MAYWOOD LOCAL PICNIC

Maywood U.F.A. Local held their annual picnic at Buck Lake on July 2nd, when Wm. Irvine, M.P., E. E. Sparks, M.L.A., and H. G. Young, of Millet, were present. "Although time was too short to allow these gentlemen to speak at any length," says E. J. Irvine, secretary, "they were able to condense their remarks in such form as to give the people a clear view as to the aims of the organization, which has created a deep impression." This Local has now 15 paid up members, but, according to the secretary, "we have no intention of stopping at that."

CONRICH GARDEN PARTY

A most enjoyable evening was spent at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Porter, of Conrich, when they very kindly loaned their beautiful grounds to the Conrich Locals for the holding of a garden party. After a walk around the lovely garden, sport events were held on the spacious lawn. Mrs. F. Morgenson and M. D. Carlyle were the winners of the suitcase race, Mr. Robert Carlyle won the potato race, the sack race was won by Morton McElroy, the slipper race by Thelma Aikens, and the peanut race by Muriel Howden. The tube donated by the Acme Tire Service was won by Marion Hodgson with a guess of 2313 strokes. 2727 strokes of the pump were needed to break the tire. After the races, Mrs. J. W. Field,

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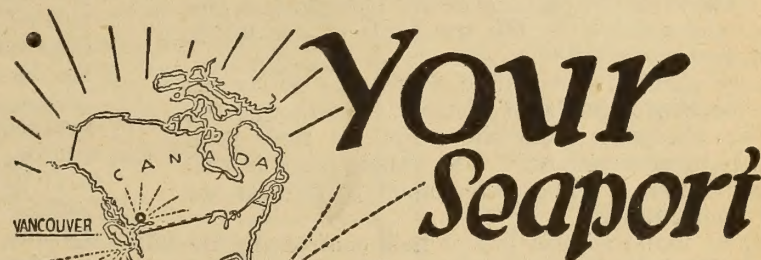
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2nd Vice-President of the U.F.W.A. and Mr. Macklin, Director for Peace River North, gave most interesting talks. Mr. Johansen, Director for Lethbridge, delighted the gathering with a reading of "Alaska." Charlie Mills, President of the Juniors, also said a few words. Miss Paterson and Mrs. Jacques each contributed delightfully to the program with vocal selections. Mrs. Hodson presided. A vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Porter and to those who had contributed so materially to the success of the evening's program was proposed by Mr. Geo. McElroy and responded to right heartily. At the conclusion of the program a delicious supper was served.

HANDICRAFTS GUILD

The Canadian Handicrafts Guild, Alberta Branch, will have a booth at the

Edmonton Exhibition, and Miss Jessie Montgomery, secretary, asks that articles in the following classes should be forwarded for exhibit: 1. Hand weaving in linen, cotton, or wool (the piece to be at least one yard long.) 2. Hand woven rugs. 3. Hand woven bags. 4. Hand work by new Canadians on useful articles such as table cloths, tray cloths, pillow slips, bedspreads, and towels. Articles forwarded should be marked, "Canadian Handicrafts Guild Booth."

BLINDMAN JOINT MEETING

"The regular meetings of the Roseleaf U.F.W.A. and Blindman Valley U.F.A. No. 779 were held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Krause. A full membership of both Locals answered the roll calls."—*Red Deer Advocate*.

Peace River Convention

The Peace River Provincial Constituency U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Annual Convention will be held in Spirit River, on Saturday, July 21, at 1 o'clock p.m. sharp.

D. M. Kennedy and H. W. Allen are expected to be present and report parliamentary doings and problems, in addition to the regular business.

Every Local should be represented. All farmers and farm women are invited to attend and take part.

If you are interested in country betterment you will be there.

The Grande Prairie District Convention will be held at Beaverlodge, July 28, in the afternoon. A tour of the Experimental Farm is the first item. Everybody is welcome.

I. V. MACKLIN.
CHAS. F. HOPKINS.

EDITORIAL

(Continued from page 3)

connection with the "AP" when he went into the utility game, and used this connection to put over news stories and editorials for his new employers.

He wrote editorials on utility subjects for several Texas newspapers, submitted them first to the heads of utility companies, and if they were satisfactory, sent them in for publication.

He prepared a set of four pamphlets dealing with utility questions, and had circulated 20,000 sets—80,000 pamphlets in all. He said that 350 high schools in the state had asked for these pamphlets. These documents, of course, praise "private enterprise" and denounce public ownership.

Revelations of Power Trust methods are already bearing fruit. The Board of Trustees of the University of Tennessee at Knoxville has unanimously refused to accept \$18,000 offered by the public utility companies of the state for "research work" in the electrification of homes.

The power interests which are gaining a foothold in Alberta are already launching upon an aggressive campaign which if successful may prove exceedingly dangerous to the future of publicly owned enterprise in this Province, and possibly to the standards of our public life in days to come.

In many parts of the United States the policy has been: "Develop in haste, at all costs, even though this means the alienation from the people of their most valuable natural resources." The consequence is that a new generation is being called upon to pay for the folly of their fathers.

It may be that the most urgent task confronting the people of Alberta is that of preserving the rights which future citizens of this Province are entitled to inherit.

* * *

IS A CLOSED SEASON NEEDED?

Is it not time to declare a perpetual closed season for oratory contests? There is room for reasonable doubt as to the value, from the standpoint of the public life of the future, of the training of young people to participate in such contests as have recently been witnessed throughout the continent. Contests of this character, at least in cases which have come under our observation, do little to develop the power of sound reasoning, the power to weigh evidence, to think clearly, lacking which the public speaker must be either eloquently banal or a source of danger to his fellows.

The tendency of oratory contests may be to discourage originality of thought; to promote a kind of standardization of ideas, for, while in debating originality is a factor making for success, in these contests the glorifying of old conceptions of social idealism seems to be the end sought.

The objection to the cultivation of the power of oratory as a desirable end in itself, is well expressed in a

letter which recently appeared in the *Montreal Witness*:

There seems to be a veritable campaign being carried on throughout Canada and other countries as well (says the writer) to revive the ancient art of oratory. At the very time when the old fashioned political spell-binder has practically died out, when emphasis in speaking is placed upon logical and clear marshalling of facts, when speeches are becoming shorter and more directly to the point—at this time of all others certain Canadian newspapers take it upon themselves to organize an oratorical contest for school children. The movement is also being carried on in the United States and even England is reported to have succumbed. *There is nothing that Canada (or the United States, or England) needs less than a generation of young people trained in schools of oratory.* Oratory does not give information; it hides it. It does not add to knowledge, it beclouds the understanding. It places a premium not on facts, but upon words. It wastes time, because the typical orator is always verbose; it does not teach the art of thought, as it is chiefly devoted to hiding ignorance; it does not convert the auditor because all orators are viewed with suspicion; above all it creates a false sense of values by (as the Greeks expressed it) substituting "well-said" for "well-done." A silvery tongue is of less and less value in the modern world; even in politics the R. B. Bennetts are few and far between. Debates, well-thought-out speeches and essay contests are of real use, but the orator is a nuisance and a pest.

We believe that this judgment will be approved by Westerners, and particularly by rural Albertans. The days when the people could be swayed, their reason lulled to sleep, and their enthusiasm aroused by public orations, political or otherwise, it is to be hoped have almost passed. The advent of a more critical public intelligence has, we trust, sealed the doom of the mere orator, who by eloquence seeks to becloud the understanding.

In the past educational authorities have been too prone to encourage certain forms of activity among students, merely because some rich man made a bequest with "strings", or because, as in the case of these oratory contests, the newspapers decide to offer awards.

* * *

"The civilization of power aims at the exploitation of the world, which is thought of as a dead or mechanical thing, existing that men may exploit it. That of culture aims at the development of man, thought of as a citizen of a universe which can be loved, enjoyed and revered, education being the name of the process which leads him to love, enjoy and reverence it."—Dr. L. P. Jacks.

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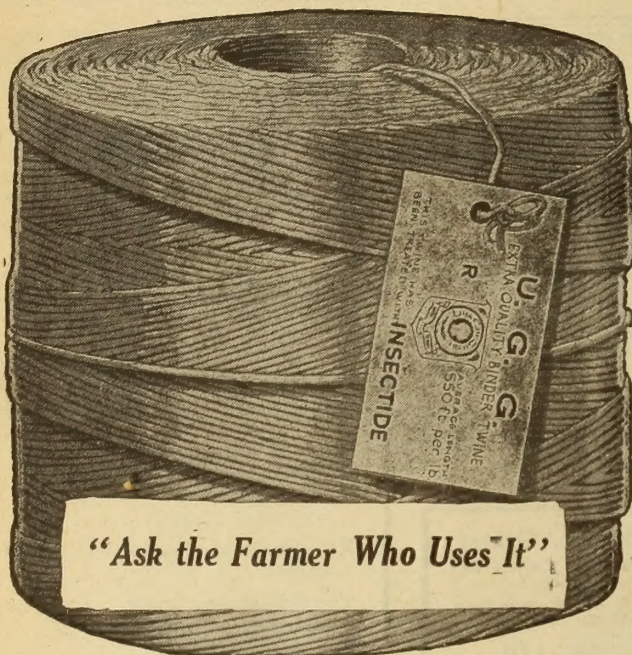
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